



USE OF JOURNALS BY THE RESEARCH SCHOLARS
AND FACULTY MEMBERS OF FACULTY OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE, AMU, ALIGARH: A STUDY

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

Master
of
Library and Information Science

Submitted By

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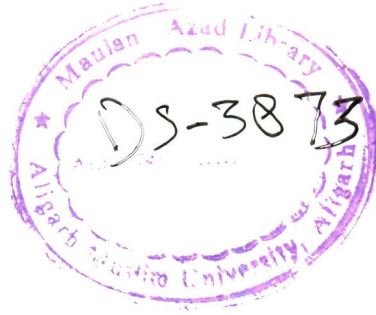
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DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH (INDIA)

2009-2010

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to
My Loving
Parents

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH

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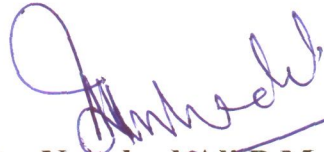
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Certificate

This is to certify that **Shadab Ahmad** has completed his dissertation entitled
“**Use of Journals by the Research Scholars & Faculty Members of Faculty
of Social Science A.M.U. Aligarh: A Study**” in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the award of the Degree of **Master of Library & Information
Science (2009-10)**. He has conducted the work under my supervision and
guidance.

I deem it fit for submission.


Dr. Naushad Ali P.M.
(Chairman)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIP	American Institute of Physics
APS	American Physical Society
AMU	Aligarh Muslim University
BBS	Bulletin Board System
CD-ROM	Compact Disk Read Only Memory
DLIS	Department of Library and Information Science
DVD	Digital Video Disc
EB	Electronic Book
E-J	Electronic Journal
EP	Electronic Publishing
E-MAIL	Electronic Mail
FORSA	Forum for Resource Sharing Astronomy/Astrophysics
FM	Faculty Member
INDEST	Indian National Digital Library in Engineering and Science and Technology
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
IT	Information Technology
LAN	Local Area Network
OJJCT	Online Journals of Current Clinical Trial
RS	Research Scholar
WAIS	Wide Area Information System
WWW	World Wide Web

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

A journal is a periodical publication, especially dealing with matter of current interest. It is devoted to disseminating original research and commentary on current developments in a specific discipline, sub discipline, or field of study, usually published in quarterly, bimonthly or monthly issues. Journal articles are usually written by the person (or persons) who conducted the research. Journals are highly used resources for education and research. It forms a core of primary resources for which every researcher hunt for. It is based on scientific observation, investigation or experimental research. Articles on it contain substantial bibliographies and are more often peer reviewed before getting a final shape. ⁽¹⁾

A journal is a work which appears regularly and continuously in number sequence. The bulk of primary source literature appears in the form of journals. Periodicals, Serials, Bulletins, Transaction and Proceedings are similar work. The journal article is the important means of communication of nascent information. Information contained in journals is almost invariable more up to date than appearing in books. Journal usually reports the result of recent research more quickly than books. The experience shows that most of the materials reported in the journals are never published in books. ⁽²⁾

The emergence of the internet particularly the WWW as a new medium of storage and delivery represents a revolution, which would have a lasting impact on the publishing and information delivery system in the 21st century, increasing number of publisher are using the internet

as a global way to offer their publications to the international community of scientists and technologists.⁽³⁾

1.1 Definition of a Journal:

According to ALA **Glossary of Library and Information Science** has defined journal as a “journal appearing in or intended to appear indefinitely at regular or stated intervals, generally more frequently than annually, each issue of which is numbered consecutively and normally contain separate articles, stories or other writing.”⁽⁴⁾

1.2 Types of Journals:

Basically there are two major types of journals which are as follows.

- (i) Printed Journals
- (ii) Electronic Journals

1.2.1 Printed Journals:

Printed journals refer to the conventional printed edition published and distributed as hard copies. The printed version of a particular journal may differ in its content, appearance and presentation from its electronic ‘equivalent’. Printed Journals are a good source of primary information. They are published on a regular basis (usually quarterly or monthly). Some journals publish articles that report on the outcomes of academic research while others provide practical information to practitioners in the field. The Library subscribes to a range of printed journals related to specific subjects. Some printed

journals are published weekly, some monthly and some at other regular intervals.

1.2.2 Electronic Journals:

Electronic journals are simply serial publication in which the end products are made available in different formats and whose content may or may not be peer-reviewed. Two media viz. CD_ROM and internet are used for the dissemination of e-journals. The main advantage of the CD-ROM is that in libraries and information centers, it can be handled just like the conventional printed form. Scientific and Scholarly journals are today being published in many media i.e. CD-ROM, Floppy Disk on computer network such as internet and print. Although e-journals have been under development since 1976 but the first peer reviewed electronic journals, full text e-journals including graphics was *Online Journals of Current Clinical Frails (OJCCI)*⁽⁵⁾

In simple words e-journal is one which is available electronically and to be used with the help of computer and other communication technology. Journals available on Internet are also referred to as Internet journals or networked journals. They have been called by various names such as e-journals, virtual journals, paperless journals, online journals, scholarly electronic journals, networked journals and CD-ROM journals. They include newsletters magazines, periodicals etc. Perhaps no other form of electronic publishing has received more attention than the electronic journals.

1.3 History and Development of E-journals:

Approximately, two hundred years after the invention of printing press by Jahannes Gutlenberg, the first scientific journals was appeared

(*Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society*) and Paris (*Le journal de scavants*) in the year 1665. For more than three centuries the journals has played a pivotal role in the creation and transaction of knowledge by serving as the primary medium of the scholarly journals and today are being published in many media i.e. CD ROM, Floppy Disk etc. on computer network.⁽⁶⁾

Vannever Bush first described the E-journals in 1967 as part of MEMAX proposal. Before that on this matter UNESCO took project in 1967 to test networking computer as a means of improving scientific communication. Their first product was published in the form of E-journals in 1980 named. "*MENTAL WORKdoad*". The first prototype and e-journals named "*chimo*" was published in 1976 by the New Jersey Institute of Technology. The first peer reviewed electronic full text journal including graphics was *Online Journals of Current Clinical Frails*. In recent years a large number of online journals have been launched which have no print version at all. The Royal Society of Chemistry, UK has also started a new series of journals which are available in electronic form only. The *Journal of Chemistry Education* has been made available on electronic form as JCE internet. The institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering encodes all journals. It is published in mark up language for online viewing. The Elsevier Science publishers have launched Science Direct to extend web access more than 1100 journals published by American Institute of Physics offers online version to many of its journals. American Physical Society makes electronic version of its journals available on internet at no additional cost of the print version subscribers. Many important journals such as Nature, Online, Science, Media, New England journal of Medicine. British Medical Journal are also available online.⁽⁷⁾

1.4 Definitions of Electronic Journals:

There is no universally accepted definition of electronic journals. Different people might have a term or understanding of the term “Electronic Journals”. E-journals are often referred to as interchangeability as Electronic Publishing, Electronic Serials, Online Journals. Experts of these fields gave definition of E-journals on the basis of production and distribution.

According to ALA Glossary (1983), “A journal is a periodical especially one containing scholarly articles or disseminating current information on research and development in a particular subject fields. If this task is done by electronic media than it may be called e-journal.”

According to Glossary of Library and Information Science (2004), “An electronic journal is a publication often scholarly, that is made accessible in a computerized format and distributed over the internet.”

According to Lancaster (1995), “An electronic journal is created for the electronic medium and is available only in this medium”. In general e-journal can be defined as a journal that is available in electronic form through online host, called e-journal”.

According to Mc Millan (1991), “An electronic journal is defined as any serial produced, published, and distributed via electronic network such as Bitnet and Internet.”

1.5 Advantages of e-journals:

- They can be accessed from any computer on campus and, usually, any computer off-campus, any time of the day or night, so there is no need to make a trip to the library.
- Usually, many users can access the same journal/article at the same time.
- Each journal can be searched very quickly and easily, often through the complete full text of all articles, otherwise via an online index.
- Most service providers or publishers provide a search facility which scans all the journals included on their web site.
- Articles can be printed, downloaded, and sometimes emailed to yourself.
- Some journals allow articles/issues appear online before the printed version is available.
- If the archive is guaranteed, then costly physical storage space can be freed up in the library.
- If the print version is in use in the library, you can check the Voyager Library catalogue to see if it is available electronically.

1.6 Types of E-Journals:

Various types of E-journals are as follows.

- **Parallel E-journals:** These types of journals are published simultaneously in both forms print and electronic. The online version may include the full text of journals, table of content (TOC) of selected articles and experts from the print version.

- **Database model and Software Model:** Under the database model articles reside in a centralized database maintained by the publisher and subscribers are given permission to access the database and use search software on central computer to locate and download articles. The software model provides a piece of software which run on internet connected computer and connects to the general central computer. The user can search and download information which will be sent in proprietary encrypted form. The software would have an expiration date that corresponds with the length of the subscription.
- **CD-ROM journals:** commercial publisher have also made titles available on CD-ROMs. The full texts of journals and news paper have been made available on CD-ROM. In many cases, these titles duplicate print title held by the libraries. Libraries have often subscribed to journals both in print and in micro form.
- **Networked E-journals:** Network E-journals are electronic journals available over network such as Internet, Bitnet or any other commercial network. Examples of Networked E-journals are E-Newsletters, E-Discussion list, Immoderate Bulletin Boards, Peer-reviewed journals and popular magazines etc.
- **Internet E-journals:** Some of the electronic journals are available through internet applications which are also called classic journals. Originally they were distributed via e-mail but now are available on the web and only announcements of new issues are distributed by e-mail. Access to this category of e-journals is free of cost.
- **Online journals:** these are paid journals that are available on “pay-as-you-go” or “cost per access” basis via online databases such as knight Rider Information Inc. (Dialog), Institute for Scientific

Information (ISI, Philadelphia) EBSCO Information Service. The user or the organization has to bear the cost. Emerald provides a wide range of online full text journals on various subjects.

1.7 E-Journal Consortia in Libraries:

Group of libraries come together with common interest to form consortium. One of the library or agency work as coordinator for identification of libraries for each publisher, negotiation, legal, etc. The aim of Consortia is to achieve what the members of the group can not achieve individually.

It is a cooperative association of libraries of different types. Its purpose is to share human and information resources so that the collective strength of the institution facilitates the research and learning of the members constituents. A consortium supports resource sharing and provides services to users through programmes in cooperative acquisition, access to electronic resources, and access to physical collections, enhanced inter library loan and document delivery. There are about 16 major consortia. A few of them are as follows. ⁽⁹⁾

1. Forum for Resource Sharing in Astronomy (FORSA) at <http://www.iiap.ernet.in/library/forsa/html>.
2. Indian Digital Library in Engineering Science and Technology (INDEST).

The electronic journal centre of consortium has impressive collection of electronic journals from publishers like Elsevier, Academic Press, Springer Verlag, John Wiley and sons and American Physical Society.

1.8 Need For Consortia:

- Indian Institutions are finding it hard to maintain the subscriptions to even for core journals due to ever increasing cost of the journals subscription and also shrinking budget.
- The average number of subscription to international journals by the Indian Institutions is even less than 500 titles whereas the average number of American Universities is more than 4000 titles.
- Improving the quality and standard of research in Indian Institutions and bringing it to a level of global recognition by improving the access base of literature to them is essential.
- Whole world is moving towards electronic publishing and the cost of electronic publishing is much cheaper than that of print version.
- Academic and Research users can now hope to have access to their learned journals articles in electronic form as the electronic access is comparatively cheaper.

1.9 Advantages of Consortia:

- Technological development, electronic publishing of scholarly journals, emerging of consortia, pricing models of the publishers give new opportunities for libraries to provide instant access to information.
- Number of publishers offer consortia, if their purchase is big enough access to their whole range of journals that is every member of the consortia gets electronic access not only to the journals currently subscribed to but all the journals published.
- Many libraries currently subscribe only to those journals that they can afford, though interested on other journals but they can not afford to provide access to those. This approach helps them to provide access.

- Such a consortium agreement will give the library and also the user extended access that is better service and reduce costs.

1.10 UGC-INFONET:

UGC-Infonet e-journals consortium initiative was undertaken by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to facilitate free access to scholarly journals and databases in all fields and disciplines by the research and academic community across the country. All the universities who are under the purview of UGC have been provided UGC-Infonet connectivity and access to scholarly e-journals and database. More than 2000 scholarly journals and databases were made available during 2004 and this has increased to more than 4500 full text e-journals since January 2005. As May 2010, 122 Universities are accessing resources from the programme. The access is based on IP range. This effort has had a noticeable impact on the research and academic community. (10)

1.11 Need and Significance the Study:

In the present era of information explosion more and more research scholars and faculty members are becoming journals dependant. Most of the science and technologies libraries have changed the contemporary outlook towards the functions and services. The environment is rapidly changing to electronic environment.

Every year the University is spending a huge amount for subscription of both printed and electronic journals. So the investigator decided to conduct the study for measuring the use of journals by the

research scholars and faculty members in Faculty of Social Science AMU, Aligarh.

1.12 Statement of the Problem:

The problem of the present study is entitled “Use of Journals by the research scholars & Faculty Members of Faculty of Social Science AMU, Aligarh: A study”. The problem deals with the use of journals by the research scholars and faculty members of faculty of social science AMU, Aligarh.

1.13 Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the place from where research scholars and faculty members access both printed and electronic journals.
2. To find out the purpose and frequency of using journals by the Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Faculty of Social Science.
3. To assess the opinion of Research Scholars and Faculty Members on journals services.
4. To understand the availability of journals facility in the Faculty of Social Science.
5. To know the barriers beings faced by Research Scholars and Faculty Members while using both electronic and printed journals.
6. To find out the satisfaction level of researchers and faculty members.
7. To understand various barriers which discourage researchers and teachers from using the journals.

8. To know whether printed journals are used mostly than e-journals.

1.14 Hypotheses:

1. Most of the research scholars and faculty members in Faculty of Social Science, AMU are using journals.
2. Most of the research scholars and faculty members are aware of e-journals.
3. Online journals are more preferable than printed journals.
4. Most of the research scholars and faculty members are aware of UGC-INFONET e-journals consortium.
5. Most of the research scholars and faculty members in faculty of Social Science are facing problems while accessing printed and e-journals.

1.15 Scope and Limitations of the Study:

The objective of the present study entitled “Use of Journals by the Research Scholars and Faculty Members of Faculty of Social Science AMU, Aligarh: A study.” is to find out the level of usage of journals by the research scholars and faculty members of Faculty of Social Science AMU, Aligarh. For the study the variables taken for detailed analysis are research scholars and faculty members of Faculty of Social Science AMU.

The investigator was able to to identify some of the major problems such as:

- (i) The present study consists of only printed and e-journals.

- (ii) The geographical area is restricted only in Faculty of Social Science AMU, Aligarh.

1.16 Definitions of Terms:

Use: According to *Oxford English Dictionary* “the act of using something or the state of being used.”

Journals: According to *ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science* “a periodical issued by an institution, corporation or learned society, containing current news and reports of activities and work in a particular field.”

Faculty: According to *Oxford English Dictionary* Faculty is “a department or group of related departments in a college or university.

Research Scholar: According to *Oxford English Dictionary* “a person who conducts a careful and systematic investigation of a subject or enquiry in a field to establish facts, reveal underlying principles and determine the current state of knowledge.”

Faculty Member: According to *Oxford English Dictionary* “Faculty is the branch or department of knowledge and faculty members are part or organ of this department.”

Social Science: According to *Oxford English Dictionary* ‘Social Science as a branch of society or its organization required for systematic study and method especially dealing with living or or suited to community.

AMU: Aligarh Muslim University (A.M.U.) is the central university of India which is located in Aligarh.

Aligarh: Aligarh is a city, located in Uttar Pradesh, famous for Aligarh Muslim University (A.M.U).

Study: According to *Oxford English Dictionary* study is a piece of research that examines a subject or question in detail.

1.17 Organization of Report:

Chapter-1: Introduction

The introduction chapter deals with brief description about journals, Definition of journals, Types of journals, Printed journals, Electronic journals, History and Development of E-journals, Definitions of E-journals, Advantages of E-journals, Types of E-journals, E-journals consortia in Libraries, Need and Advantages of consortia, UGC-e-journals consortia, Need and Significance of the study, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the study, Hypothesis, Scope and Limitation, and Definitions.

Chapter-2: Faculty of Social Science: An overview

This chapter deals with the Faculty of Social AMU, Definition of social science, History of AMU, Faculties of AMU, Departments of Social Science and Number of Research Scholars and Faculty Members.

Chapter-3: Review of Related Literature

A total number of 31 previously published literature related to journals are included.

Chapter-4: Methodology

This chapter deals with the selection of the problem, methodology, variables taken, sample population, scope of the study, tools and techniques employed and data analysis method.

Chapter-5: Data Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected through questionnaire method.

Chapter-6: Conclusion, Findings and Suggestion

This chapter covers Conclusion, Findings, Suggestions and Recommendations for further study.

The last of the dissertation contains bibliography and appendices.

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CHAPTER-2

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE: AN
OVERVIEW**

CHAPTER-2

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE: AN OVERVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION:

Social science concerns itself with human aspects of the world, like the arts and humanities, although social science places more effort on experimentation and the scientific method. Because the methods used the social sciences are often qualitative and based more on personal interpretation, they are often referred to as the “soft sciences” in contrast to the “hard” natural and formal sciences.

The development of Social Sciences as a scientific endeavor occurred much later than that of the Biological and Physical Sciences. The consideration of Social Science as a science rests upon its purpose and method. The ultimate of aim of Social Science is to discover, explain and predict human behavior in a scientific manner.

The information is communicated through different media and sources, either in printed or non-printed format. The information seekers in Social Sciences are very wide group comprising teachers, students, scholars, businessman, policy makers, industrialists, legislators, planners and general public. Realizing the importance of social sciences, many types of tool and techniques for providing information services to the users have been developed. Information source, system and services in this area have been created at national, regional and international levels.⁽¹⁾

2. DEFINITIONS:

Social Science has been defined by Professor R.A. Seligam as “those mental and cultural sciences which deal with the activities of individual as a member of group.”⁽²⁾

Social Science has been categorized into three broad categories viz.

- 2.1 Social Sciences (Politics, Economics, Anthropology, Law, Sociology, Penology and Social Work).
- 2.2 Semi-Social Sciences (Ethics, Education, Philosophy, Psychology).
- 2.3 Sciences with social implications (Biology, Geography, Medicine, Linguistics, Arts).

International Encyclopedia of Social Science includes Anthropology, Linguistics, Economics, Business, Management, Geography,(excluding physical Geography), History, Law, Political Science, Public Administration, International Relation, Psychiatry, Psychology, Sociology, Criminology, Demography and Statistics.

3. HISTORY OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY:

Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is a Residential Academic Institution located in the city of Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was established in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and in 1920 it was granted a status of Central University by an Act of Indian Parliament.

Aligarh is situated at a distance of 130 km, South-East of Delhi on Delhi-Kolkata Railway and Grand Trunk Road. Modelled on the

University of Cambridge, it was among the first institutions of higher learning set up during the British Raj. Originally it was Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, which was founded by a Muslim social reformer Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Many prominent Muslim leaders, and Urdu writers and scholars of the subcontinent have graduated from the University.

Aligarh Muslim University offers more than 250 Courses in traditional and modern branch of Education. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, a great social reformer of his age felt the need for modern education and started a school in 1875 which later became the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College and finally Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. This is a premier Central University with several faculties and maintained institutions and draws students from all corners of the world, especially Africa, West Asia and South East Asia. In some courses, seats are reserved for students from SAARC and Commonwealth countries. The University is open to all irrespective of caste, creed, religion or gender. It presently covers a very wide spectrum of academic disciplines, having 88 departments, 5 institutions, and 16 Faculties.

4. FACULTIES OF AMU:

1. Faculty of Arts
2. Faculty of Agriculture
3. Faculty of Commerce
4. Faculty of Engineering & Technology
5. Faculty of Law
6. Faculty of Life Science
7. Faculty of Management Studies & Research

8. Faculty of Medicine, Dental College
9. Faculty of Science
10. Faculty of Social Science
11. Faculty of Theology
12. Faculty of Unani Medicine

5. FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE:

The faculty of Social Science at AMU comprises of the following Departments:

1. Department of Economics
2. Department of Education
3. Department of History
4. Department of Islamic Studies
5. Department of Library and Information Science
6. Department of Mass Communication
7. Department of Physical Health and Sports Education
8. Department of Political Science
9. Department of Psychology
10. Department of Sociology and Social Work
11. Department of West Asian Studies

5.1 Department of Economics:

The main trust of the department is to conduct empirical studies on income, employment and economic surveys of rural areas neighboring Aligarh, in particular, and U.P. in general. Progress of empirical studies conducted by individual teachers and research scholars is being constantly monitored.

The department of Economics established in 1920 is one of the major departments has been served by some dignitaries who were elevated to higher positions in different fields in India as well as abroad, including late Prof. Ehsan Rasheed, former Vice-Chancellor, Karachi University, Pakistan, Dr. A.Haseeb who rose to the position of Executive Director, RBI, Prof. Abu Salim who worked in ILO, Prof. Nijatullah Siddiqui who got Shah Faisal award of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Prof. F.R. Faridi who did pioneering work in Islamic Economics etc.. Some of the old boys of the department include Sri Babu Parmanand Governor, Haryana (2002) and Deans, Principal and large number of IPS, IES and IRS officers etc.

5.2 Department of Education:

This department is one of the oldest departments of Northern India providing professional training and facilities of higher education and research to prospective teachers coming almost all parts of the country. It has its origin in the “Training College” established by the Aligarh Muslim University in 1923 barely three years after its first chapter in 1920.

The department offers courses/programmes leading to:

1. Ph.D
2. M.Ed.
3. M.A.(education)
4. B.Ed. (secondary education)
5. Diploma in teaching

Research in the field of Psychology of education problems of Muslim Women's education, information technology, teaching methods curriculum educational administration and other relevant fields are being conducted. The department will start publishing a journal "AMU educational review". Shortly.

The following facilities exist in department:

1. Computer lab
2. Science lab
3. Technology lab
4. Home Science lab

5.3 Department of History:

The main trust of the department has been research. As far as the research work of the department is concerned, The University Grants Commission visiting committee had observed appreciately that a perusal of the list of the books and papers published by the members of the center amply indicates the extent of the progress that has been made in research in various areas. This department is recognized as a Centre of Advance Study by the UGC. It is perhaps one of the leading centres in the world for the teaching and research on medieval Indian History.

5.4 Department of Islamic Studies:

Islamic studies functioning as a full fledged department in 1968-69 although it had co-existed with the department of Arabic since 1950.

Highlights of the department include-

1. Published books/articles in India and abroad.
2. Faculty members regularly participate in Seminar/Conferences of the country and abroad.
3. Shah Wali Ullah Dehlavi research cell is conducting research on the thoughts of the Shah.
4. Prepared descriptive catalogues of MSS of Maulana Azad Library, AMU.
5. Research and academic contacts with different Universities of the world.
6. Produced some eminent scholars.
7. Completed various academic/research projects under NGO in the country and abroad.

The department has excellent facilities for teaching and research guidance. Following are the areas of specializations in the Department of Islamic studies.

1. Arab studies, Area studies: Indo-Pak Sub/West Asia.
2. Iranian studies, History of culture.
3. Islamic studies, Quran Hadith, Ethic and Islamic Science including History of Culture.
4. Turkish studies, History of Culture.

5.5 Department of West Asian Studies:

It is a multi-disciplinary research center. The center was established in late 1967 as an Area Studies Centre covering the fields of Social Sciences. At present Political Science, Islamic Culture, Economics, Geography, History and Arabic are covered by the centre. The centre started admitting students to Ph.D in 1974. The center took

up in March 1983, a large research project on “A study of Scientific and Technological Development as politics in West Asian and North Africa Acquisition of Documents and Analysis” awarded by NISTADS (GSIR).

The center regularly brings out a journal of West Asian Studies annually as well as West Asian Bulletin quarterly. The center has a good number of its own publications carried out by the faculty members on different themes of areas. It has organized nine National Seminars awarded 27 Ph.D and M.Phils.on various issues of West Asian reign. The center offers subsidiary course at B.A. (Hons) level, full fledged two years M. A., post graduate Diploma course (one year) and PhD programme. The centre has well equipped open library with about 14000 books and 110 journals and newspapers focusing executively on the West Asian and International studies along with a cartographic lab and computer lab. Over all thrust area is West Asian littoral of the Indian Ocean’s focusing on”

1. The post cold war developments.
2. Globalization and Economic liberalization.
3. Indo-West Asian relations, Economic, Political, Social and Strategic.
4. Resource potential of the region: Human and Physical.
5. Economic and Political development.
6. West Asian and India’s energy security.
7. Geo strategic environment and India’s security interests.

5.6 Department of Psychology:

The department was established in 1961. A number of “research papers have been contributed by the teachers of the department in seminars and journals on problems pertaining to fundamental and applied areas of Psychology such as death, anxiety, cognitive behavior, interpersonal relationship, need and aspiration, supervising styles, carrier planning and vigilance etc..

Highlights of the department include:

1. Several scholars have qualified NET.
2. Good numbers of Ph.D are awarded every year.
3. National and International seminars are regular features of the department.
4. Teachers have attended international seminars.

The department has air conditioned lab. Including a computer lab and good audio visual facilities. Following are the areas of specialization in the Department of Psychology

1. Experiment OB,
2. Clinical,
3. Social,
4. Personality, and
5. Criminal psycho.

5.7 Department of Sociology and Social Work:

The department of sociology was opened in 1967 with undergraduate teaching. Post graduate classes were added in 1970.

Recently the department has revised its courses in consultation with a few eminent sociologists. Apart from this, the department organized seminars, symposium and lectures.

5.8 Department of Library and Information Science:

The department offers following courses/programmes; Ph.D., M.Phil., M.L&Information Science, B.L. Information science apart from Offering library science as a subsidiary subject at BA level. The highlights of the department include;

1. First to start B.Lib.Sc. in the country in 1958-59
2. First to appoint full time lecturers library science in 1950s.
3. First in the country to start library science as subsidiary subject at B.A level in the art and social science stream in 1985.
4. Centre for U.G.C subject refresher courses for ten years continuously. The following are the areas of specialization in the department of Library Information Science.

Structure and development of knowledge, Bibliometric studies, organizing knowledge in libraries, computer application to libraries & information centers. Historical studies in library and allied fields, modern trends in library & information science, Social aspect of librarianship web based information retrieval.

5.9 Department of Mass Communication:

The department at present offers three courses MJMC, (two years) P.G. Diploma in Journalism and P.G .DIPLOMA in Public Relation.

The department has produced about 20 short duration documentary and features films. The faculty has produced 10 books or various aspects of communication sciences. The department brings out special issues of practice journals. the facilities in the department include electronics news gathering system with monitor& editing faculty 3 VCRs, color TV ,Computers, wire services.

5.10 Department of Physical Health and Sports Education:

This department was established in July, 1990 to offer of bachelor of Physical Education (B.P.E) –three years degree course to the intending candidates. The intake of this course is 25. Beside there is a Master Degree course (M.P.E.) – two years degree course. The intake of this Master Degree course is 15.

5.11 Department of Political Science:

Over the years this department has grown into centre of Political studies, presently offering post graduate course in political science, public administrations, and human rights. The Human Rights education programme was started in 1997 .which includes classrooms teaching as well as extension work under sponsorship from the UGC, The Centre For Nehru studies was established in the year 2000 which conduct orientation course and seminars on Nehru. Human rights sensitization courses are conducted for police and paramilitary personnel and also a Diploma course in human rights is presently available .A Course in Canadian studies has been introduced recently the department publishes the Indian journal of politics. This only a brief sketch of the academic activity.

The department has a good collection of books and journals in political science, Human Right, and Nehru studies.

The latest trends in the discipline were included in the syllabi and research project covering national and international dimension were tapers. Research in various fields was augmented, varied aspect of Political science were covered by the researchers in the department by the researcher scholars including politics though, political theory, comparative governments.(with increase emphasis on the role of Muslims), public administration, International law and International relations.

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CHAPTER-3

**REVIEW OF RELATED
LITERATURE**

CHAPTER-3

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is very essential for a new research topic. The study of related literature implies locating, reacting and evaluating reports of researches as well as reports of the casual observation and opinion that are related to the individual planned research project. In any worthwhile study in a field of research, the researcher must have an adequate knowledge with the work that has already been done in the area of his research. The researcher must have up-to-date information about what has been done in the area of his research. In brief this chapter represents an overall review of studies conducted abroad as well as in India in a chronological order regarding the topic. The investigator reviewed only those studies which were similar to the present study.

Satpathy (Sunil Kumar) and Rout (Biswanath) (2010) ⁽¹⁾ This paper aims to assess and evaluate the use of e-resources by the faculty members of C.V. Raman College of Engineering (CVRCE), Bhubaneswar, with a view to examine the exposure of faculty members to e-resources. Besides, it aims to highlight the problems encountered by the users and suggests some remedial measures for its improvement. The authors investigate the use of e-resources by the faculty members of CVRCE through a survey based on a structured questionnaire. Various statistical methods have been used for data analysis. The study confirmed that faculty members are aware of the e-resources and various types of e-resources, e-database, and e-journals. It suggests for the

improvement in the access facilities with high Internet speed and subscription to more e-resources by the Central Library of CVRCE.

Nuangchalerm (Prasart) (2010)⁽²⁾ The growth and diversity of electronic academic journals had been widely distributed. It can be made our beliefs that future electronic scholarly journals will be different from their print antecedents and that both will fill a different niche of user, and will be necessary for the growth of any field knowledge. This study aims to investigate internet user and electronic journals perception of in-service science teachers. Thirty eight of in-service science teachers were asked experiences of internet in use and electronic journals perception. All of them participated in the workshop on implication of ICT for science teaching during September 2009. The results showed that significant implications of internet use and future electronic journals were reported. They had significantly high acceptance of internet for academic purpose, and also possibly expected in electronic journals in terms of future scholarly referenced information.

Kanta Kapoor (2010)³ The purpose of this paper is to quantify the use of electronic journals in comparison with the print collections in the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Library. A detailed analysis was made of the use of lending services, the Xerox facility and usage of electronic journals such as Science Direct, Emerald Management Xtra, ACM, IEL Library, subscribed to by the Library. The paper finds that, although many more users at the University are accessing electronic journals, it is not affecting the use of the print collection. The numbers of transactions and photocopy requests of print articles are continuously on the rise. More research can be done by carrying out a deep log analysis of usage statistics of e-journals. Usage statistics of some of the

resources could not be accessed. The paper provides useful information on the use of electronic journals in comparison with the print collections in a university library.

Tahir (Mohammad) and Others (2010)⁽⁴⁾ The purpose of this paper is to assess the use of electronic information resources and facilities by humanities scholars at the University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan. A questionnaire survey of faculty from arts and humanities departments at the University of the Punjab was conducted. In total, 62 faculty and research staff participated. Findings – The results show that the humanists still stick to the printed information sources but they pay good attention to electronic resources. Most of them have access to computer and internet at office and home. They are regular users of a variety of electronic technologies. Although faced with many problems, the humanists perceive that modern technology made their work easier. The study is based only on the humanities faculty in a large university of Pakistan. The survey should be replicated on a larger sample for generalization. Keeping in view the positive trend of humanists towards modern technology, universities and libraries should give more funding to provide electronic resources and facilities in the arts and humanities discipline. Special training programmes for humanists should be organized.

Zainab (A.N) and Others(2009)⁽⁵⁾ The purpose of this research is to examine users preference and use of electronic journals in general, especially those published in a hosting system, Electronic Journal of the University of Malaya (EJUM).The study utilized the survey method and employed an online questionnaire as the data collection instrument. A list of 330 users who registered with EJUM was selected and an e-mail

was sent to each with an invitation to complete the survey form linked to their mail. A total of 140 responses were returned, out of which 102 responses were usable. – The electronic journals are used for searching new information, reading full-text articles, reading abstracts, and browsing the table of contents. Users are led to EJUM by chance while browsing the internet (41.8 per cent) when searching using Google, through citations obtained from conference papers, from articles or citations in databases. About 50 per cent of respondents rated the journals as “good” and 20.6 per cent rated “fair”. Respondents prefer keywords (28.9 per cent) and title (24.3 per cent) searches. The majority of respondents (70 per cent) prefer articles in PDF. The majority of respondents read the abstracts first to determine relevance before downloading the articles. Respondents believe that electronic journals will either co-exist with print journals (46.2 per cent) or replace the print journals (25.5 per cent) or supplement (25.5 per cent) them. Users indicate the functions and features preferred in electronic journals.

D.B. (Patil) and Parameshwar(S) (2009)⁽⁶⁾ The present paper explains about the electronic resources and their use by the faculty members and research scholars in the Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. Further, the data is collected through a questionnaire to study the information needs of the faculty members and researchers in various PG departments in Gulbarga University. The paper revealed that the electronic resources available in the Gulbarga University Library are much helpful in fulfilling their information needs. There is need to train the faculty members and research scholars in using the electronic resources. Further, there is need to include more number of journals in the UGC-Infonet Consortium.

Khan (Abdul Mannan) and Ahmad (Naved) (2009)⁽⁷⁾ The present survey has sought to examine the comparative use of e-journals by research scholars of two Indian central universities, namely the AMU and the BHU. Most of the objectives of the study were accomplished and it is evident that the two universities are very similar with respect to their research scholars knowledge and use of e-journals. The survey reveals that most of the research scholars are aware of e-journals in both universities. From this survey, the investigators have been able to find out that a goodly number of research scholars are consulting e-journals from their computer center and central library not only for research purposes but also to update their knowledge. It is very interesting to conclude that majority of the researchers from both universities under survey use the central library and university computer centers for use of e-journals. A large proportion of researchers from both the universities use e-journals for research purposes.. The authors inferred that a majority of the researchers under survey keep abreast of the use of e-journals through scanning the printed journals available in their universities as well as through surfing the internet. Overall, the satisfaction level of the researchers of both the surveyed universities with regard to use of e-journals is largely very high. The study also reveals that most of the researchers of both universities use e-journals daily, and find the information in e-journals is always very useful for their research. The most popular search engine they tended to use was Google, followed by Yahoo! But research scholars are facing problems because of lack of training and slow downloading times, limited number of computers and lack of technical knowledge. Most of the researchers feel that in comparison to print journals, e-journals are time saving and easy to use.

Trivedia (Mayank) and Joshib (Anuradha) (2009)⁽⁸⁾ This article presents a study that seeks to examine the use of e-journals by the health care professionals of HMPCME and that of print journals which can be availed at the behest of library at Pramukhswami Medical College (PSMC), Karamsad, Gujarat-India. From this survey it was found that most of the research scholars i.e. (Doctors, Physicians, Medical officers, Interns, Post Graduate students, Residents) are referring to E-journals, as well as print journals from their departmental library as well as computer center in the central library. The main aim of consulting these journals is for retrieving information regarding research, dissertation, presentations, seminars, and lectures, treatment protocols for unusual cases and journal clubs etc and largely to update their own knowledge. However, this study also reveals several inherent problems especially with the use of e-journals e.g. Computer illiteracy, lack of computer training, inability of retrieving particular/relevant health based information via various advanced databases like MD-Consult, EBSCO, ProQuest, Science Direct etc. Other mechanical deficits like slow downloading, slow connectivity, and subjective strain to eyes are also present while using e-journals. Moreover problems regarding subscription for a particular time phase are highlighted.

Chirra (Rekha) and Madhusudhan (Margam) (2009)⁽⁹⁾ The purpose of this paper is to study the use of electronic (e)-journals by doctoral research scholars of Goa University, Goa (India). The main aim is to know the use of e-journals for research work. A survey is conducted through a structured questionnaire circulated among 100 doctoral research scholars (PhD) in Goa University and the response rate is found to be 96 percent. The responses received from the doctoral research scholars to 16 questions is presented in the form of tables and figures

and analyzed by using a simple method of calculation. Stratified accidental random method is used for selection of respondents. The paper shows that the e-journals have become vital part of information for research work. This study helps in knowing the importance and use of e-journals in comparison to printed journals particularly for the research community. Most of the respondents are accessing e-journals from the Department Computer Labs for their research work and e-journals meet the instant desire of users to have an access to information. Boolean Search is the most popular advance search technique. The study shows that there is need for user orientation for efficient searching of e-journals. The most common problem faced by the respondents is that there is difficulty in accessing full text and many of the respondents are not satisfied with the Internet facilities available in Goa University and they provide some constructive suggestions for improving the accessing of e-journals

Moghaddam (Golnessa Galyani) (2009)⁽¹⁰⁾ This paper aims to examine the reasons for the high costs of scholarly journals. A brief review of the literature on journal publishing costs is carried out. The paper focuses on the economics of scholarly English language journals published mainly in the USA and Europe, but which are sold worldwide, largely to academic and research libraries. Journal literature has long played a prominent role in the scholarly communication chain. In recent decades, however, the scholarly communication system has been facing a crisis due to the ever-escalating costs of journals. Two of the features of the journal publishing industry cited a decade ago and still valid today are a lack of competition and perverse incentives. “First-copy cost” is reported to be the main reason for high journal prices both in print and electronic publishing. The paper provides a useful overview to

researchers and document supply librarians, enabling them to achieve quickly a clear picture of journal publishing industry costs.

Minger (Wu) and Chen (Shih-chuan) (2009)⁽¹¹⁾ This study aims to answer the following questions about humanities graduate students: what are the characteristics of the documents cited in their theses? Where and how do they obtain those citations? Do students use and cite electronic resources? Do students favour electronic resources over paper versions? The study's participants were 20 humanities graduate students. Following an analysis of the citations in their theses, list-checking and follow-up interviews were conducted. The results showed that these humanities graduate students cited considerably more print materials than electronic resources. Most of the documents cited were supplied by the university library. Only a small proportion of the documents were available in electronic format either from the university library or from the internet. The availability ratio of journals was higher than that of books. Students' acceptance of e-journals was higher than that of e-books. The findings of the study could help researchers and librarians gain a better understanding of how humanities graduate students use electronic resources.

Chandana Patra(2009)⁽¹²⁾ This case study seeks to discuss the author's experience of providing e-journal services to the scientists at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute – a centre of excellence in the field of glass and ceramics situated in Kolkata, India. It describes the developmental activities involved in providing user access to the e-journals and its impact on library operations. The article begins with background information on the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute and its parent body, the Council of Scientific and Industrial

Research, and then goes on to discuss the development of e-journal services within the library of the Institute. The author shows that providing training to the staff as well as library users and managing services of the e-journals were the most important issues. The author also shows that e-journals have added enormous resources to the collection and improved the service of the library, enhanced access to journal literature, and decreased the demand for photocopy services as well as document delivery of single articles.

Kumar (Sampath B.T.) and Kumar (G.T.)(2009)⁽¹³⁾ This paper aims to examine the perception and use of e-resources and the internet by the engineering, medical and management academics in Bangalore City, India. The prime objective is to find out how academics compare e-sources with print sources and how they perceive the advantages of e-sources and problems for accessing them. Data were collected from 300 students and faculty members in selected engineering, medical and management colleges of Bangalore City. The questionnaire consists of 15 main questions. The questions are designed for the students and faculty members to elicit their experience with the e-sources and internet use for their study and research work. Study results show that the students and faculty who participated in this survey are aware of e-sources and also the internet. Even though a majority of the academic community use electronic information sources for their academic-related work, most of them prefer print to electronic information sources. Many of the students and faculty learned about the electronic information sources either by trial and error or through the advice of friends. Librarians need to reallocate more budgets to expand the availability of electronic resources for students and faculty. Library professionals should also help users to ascertain what high-quality free resources are

available on the internet and how to search these resources more effectively and efficiently.

Singh (Pankaj Kumar) and Others (2008)⁽¹⁴⁾ This study reports the result of a survey conducted at Jamia Millia Islamia University (JMIU) to determine the extent to which user are aware and make use of online journals. The study also examines the search pattern of online journals. A questionnaire was distributed among the Faculty members, Research scholars and Post-Graduate Students to collect desired data. A total of 120 questionnaires were distributed to the selected sample of Faculty of Natural Sciences; 70 valid samples were collected. The study found that the majority of users are aware about the availability of online journals. 60% of respondents want to use online version of journals whereas a few want to use printed journals. Majority of respondents use online journals for their research work. 70% of respondents take printout before using online journals. It was found that users faced problem when using online journals. They are also interested to take training to use online journals.

Àngel Borrego: (2007) This paper presents the results of a survey on the use of electronic journals by the academic staff of the universities belonging to the Consortium of Academic Libraries of Catalonia (CBUC). The results show that a high proportion of teaching and research staff are aware of the collection of electronic journals and that there is an increasing preference for the electronic to the detriment of the printed format. The collection of electronic journals is highly valued and most users expect to increase their use of them during the next few years. The results also confirm the importance of discipline and age as explanatory factors of the use of electronic journals.

Nikham, Khaizer and Pramodini (2007)⁽¹⁵⁾ In this article entitled “use of e-journals and databases by the academic community of university of Madras: a survey is to describe the usage of e-journals and databases by the users at the university of Madras. The survey was based on questionnaire. The survey also studies the utilization and satisfaction levels of users with respect to electronic resources. In this study only science and technology members and research scholars were covered. It was found that internet has revolutionized the modes of accessing and dissemination of information. The survey indicates that scientists in the Mysore university campus still need guidance and training to maximize the use of e-resources.

Monawwer Eqbal (2007)⁽¹⁶⁾ The data collected through questionnaires were organized, tabulated and interpreted by using simple statistical method. A total number of 140 questionnaire were distributed to the research scholars of Faculty of Science and Faculty of Engineering, out of which 100 questionnaire were distributed among the research scholars of Faculty of Science and 40 among the research scholars of faculty of Engineering in AMU. It has been found out that 88.24% Of RS in FOS are aware of e-journals and 11.76% are not aware, however in FOE 84.62% of RS are aware and 15.38% are not aware of e-Journals, most of the research scholars in FOS, 75% and 73% in FOE access e- journals from computer center. majority of research scholars in FOS and FOE use e-Journals for research work. Most of the research scholars in FOS and FOE are not satisfied with the e-Journal service provided by Maulana Azad Library.

Raza (Masoom M.) and Upadhyay (Ashok Kumar) (2006)⁽¹⁷⁾ This article presents a study that seeks to examine the usage of e-journals by

the researchers at Aligarh Muslim University. The survey reveals that all the researchers are aware of e-journals in AMU. From this survey, the investigator has been able to find out that many research scholars are consulting e-journals from their departmental labs and computer centers, not only for research purposes but also to update their own knowledge. However, the study also revealed several problems, including lack of training and slow downloading. The researchers' feelings about the need for print journals as well as electronic journals are also discussed.

Angrosh M.A.(2005) ⁽¹⁸⁾ Studied the importance of print and electronic journals in the dissemination of information by applying a value chain analysis. The study focused on obtaining an understanding in terms of cost of productions and cost drivers associated with the journals. The value chain analysis advocated that e-journals are the viable and cost effective medium for creation and dissemination of information. The initial cost of establishing an e-journal is lower than that of a print journal. The structured annual cost of publishing e-journals reduces over years. The study also suggests that by addressing the crucial issues of authenticity and validity of articles and thereby publishing valuable peer-reviewed scholarly articles, e-journals can play a major role in meeting our increasing demands effectively.

Naushad Ali, P.M.(2005) ⁽¹⁹⁾ In his paper entitled "The use of electronic resources at IIT Delhi Library : a study of search behaviors", the paper is to examine the use of electronic information services among the users of Indian institute of technology. For this both questionnaire and observational method were used ,300 valid samples were collected. The analysis of data collected covers awareness of electronic information resources, use of e-journal, advance search facilities,

familiarity with e-information resources and satisfaction level of users. It was found that Boolean logic is the most often used search facilities by IIT users. The survey also reveals that some sixty percent of users face difficulties while browsing e-information.

Bevilacqua (Fabrizia) (2005)⁽²⁰⁾ Research was carried out at the University of Parma with the purpose to investigate the organization of e-journal titles from a user viewpoint, in order to find out what influence the approach adopted by the library may have on the use of e-journals and what characteristics the organization of e-journals should have to enable an easydiscovery of resources. The case study involved students, faculty members and library staff in classics and medieval studies. Research methodology comprised a mixed qualitative and quantitative approach: a focus group, observations, interviews, and a questionnaire. The group of users appeared still reluctant to use e-journals, the main barriers to use being lack of awareness and limited number of relevant resources. Users were favorable to being provided with multiple points of access to e-journals. Their preference appeared to be based on the familiarity of the method and similarity to the organization of their physical library. The organization of e-journals adopted at Parma had the potential to meet the users' expectations, but its actual implementation seemed to require more effective promotion and user-centered design.

Tenopir(Carol) and Others (2004)⁽²¹⁾ The objectives are to determine how medical faculty members are using scholarly journals, whether print or electronic journals are read more, whether there is a pattern among types of users, and what similarities and differences there are between the use of journals by medical faculty and faculty in other

disciplines. Medical faculty of the University of Tennessee Health Science Center (UTHSC) multi-campus system were surveyed, and their responses estimated using critical incident technique to characterize the different aspects of their use of print and electronic journals. Medical faculty read a great deal, especially compared to scientists. The most frequently reported principal purpose of reading is to support their primary research (30% of reading). The majority of reading comes from recently published articles, mostly from personal subscriptions. Medical faculty continue to rely on print journals (approximately 70% of readings) versus electronic journals. Age of faculty does not appear to influence the choice of print or electronic format. Medical faculty read more articles than others on average and need information digested and verified in a way to save them time. Convenience and currency are highly valued attributes.

Wulff (Judith L) and Nixon(Neal.D)(2004)⁽²²⁾ Patterns of use of electronic versions of journals supplied by an academic health sciences library were examined to determine whether they differed from patterns of use among corresponding print titles and to relate the applicability of print collection development practices to an electronic environment. Use data supplied by three major vendors of electronic journals were compared to reshelving data for corresponding print titles, impact factors, and presence on Brandon/Hill Lists. In collections where one-click access from a database record to the full text of articles was possible, electronic use correlated with print use across journal pairs. In both versions, Brandon/Hill titles were used more frequently than non-Brandon/Hill titles, use had modest correlations with journals' impact factors, and clinical use appeared to be higher than research use. Titles that had not been selected for the library's print collections, but which

were bundled into publishers' packages, received little use compared to electronic titles also selected in print. Collection development practices based on quality and user needs can be applied with confidence to the electronic environment. Facilitating direct connections between citation databases and the corresponding journal articles regardless of platform or publisher will support scholarship and quality health care.

Rao (Mamidi Koteswara) (2001)⁽²³⁾ The aim of this paper is to summarize the developments taking place in the scholarly communication system by reviewing the published literature on journal subscriptions, electronic publishing, electronic journals, Internet and changing information needs of researchers. It examines the role of different

Players in the scholarly communication process such as authors, commercial publishers, libraries, universities, and learned societies, their problems and efforts in meeting the new challenges brought in by the Internet. The study also explores the need for adopting electronic media for scholarly communication in place of printed journals considering the advantages such as accessibility, speed, cost and acceptance by the academic and research community. At the end it provides general guidance to authors, publishers and libraries to develop mechanisms for mutual benefit and foster the scholarly communication process in the new environment.

Alice Keller, (2001)⁽²⁴⁾ This paper presents the results of an international and interdisciplinary Delphi survey on the future development of electronic journals. The expert panel comprised 45 scientists, publishers, librarians, journal agents and consultants. The

survey covered five areas of interest regarding e-journals: future role of scholarly journal literature; scenarios for the journal of the future; serials crisis; archiving of e-journals; and new pricing and access models. The Delphi survey studied changes expected within the next five to ten years. The results are discussed and indicate that, throughout their 300-year history, journals have never been faced with as many changes as we are experiencing now, or expect to see within the next five to ten years.

Roger (Sally A.) (2001)⁽²⁵⁾ Attempted to study usage of E-journals, under the title "Electronic Journals Usage at Ohio State University". This study differs from others on e-journals usage over a three years period rather than reporting data gathered at single point in time. E – journals, printed journals, and database usage data from campus polls conducted annually, 1998-2000, at one large research university showed increased use of journals and decreased use of printed journals by faculty and graduate students as the number of available e journals increased from two hundred to more than three hundred. Little or no statistical correlation between age and frequency of use was found. The majority of frequent uses of all three types of resources were from departments in the sciences. Transcripts from the 1998 poll provided insight into attitudes toward replacing printed journals with e journals

Moose (David H.) and others (2001)⁽²⁶⁾ under the title "Comparing Patterns of Print and Electronic Journals Use in an Academic Health Science Library" studied an academic biomedical library setting to compare the usage of a matched set of biomedical literature available to users both in print and on the web. The results showed that for journals volumes in the study subset (1998 volumes of 194 titles), users accessed

the electronic version more than ten times as often as the print version during the six months study period. The results further revealed a remarkable similar usage curve in the print and electronic data, with just 20% of titles accounting for nearly 60% usage in both study sets. Conversely the bottom 40% of ranked titles in both the print and electronic study sets accounted for just 9% of total usage.

Deborah D and Others (2000)⁽²⁷⁾ examined the use of print journals in an intra campus exchange program and its implications on e-journals subscriptions in the Library of Health Science and the Science Library at the University of Illinois. The study revealed that the use of exchange program started between the two libraries was steady at LHS and sporadic at Science. The exchange titles were ideal for electronic subscription due to their increasing demand. However, the study suggests that print journals provide a mode of access that has certain benefits. They provide the professional option for many faculties to stay abreast with their research. Though many patrons prefer e-journals they may not be possible to due to financial constraints.

Ray (Kathryn) and Day (Joan) (1998)⁽²⁸⁾ Students are increasingly expected to use electronic resources while at university. Studies were undertaken to determine the level of use of this type of resource, how students feel about various issues surrounding electronic resources and whether attitudes change dependent upon subject studied. 317 students across three universities completed questionnaires to determine level of use of various electronic information resources; ways in which they felt electronic resources had hindered or improved their academic career; if they perceived themselves capable of using the resources; would the standard of their work suffer without the use of these resources; and the

various methods employed to acquire the skills necessary to use the sources. 155 students were questioned as part of a larger study IMPEL2, investigating the Impact on People of Electronic Libraries, supplemented by 162 students, questioned as part of an MA Dissertation, using the same methodology.

Holmquist (Jane E.) (1997)⁽²⁹⁾ In April 1997 the Electronic Journals Committee of the Princeton University Library conducted a campus-wide survey on the use of electronic journals at Princeton. A total of 1,800 questionnaires were distributed, 300 each to random samples of the following groups: 1) undergraduate students, 2) graduate students, 3) faculty, 4) administration, 5) office, clerical and library staffs, and 6) professional librarians and technical research staff. Although the percentage of questionnaires returned was lower (26%) than hoped (100%), the responses given in the 470 returned questionnaires have given us a much better sense of the use of electronic journals at Princeton

Harper (Stephen P.) and Kim (Hak Joon) (1996)⁽³⁰⁾ The journal is fundamental to formal scholarly communication. This research reports highlights and preliminary findings from an empirical study of scholarly electronic journals. The purpose of the research is to assess the impact of electronic journals (e-journals) on scholarly communication, by measuring the extent to which they are being cited in the literature, both print and electronic. The intent is to provide a snapshot of the impact e-journals were having on scholarly communication at a given point in time, roughly the end of 1995. This study provides one measure of that impact, specifically on the formal, as opposed to informal, communication process. The study also examines the forms in which

scholars cite e-journals, the accuracy and completeness of citations to e-journals, and practical difficulties faced by scholars and researchers who wish to retrieve e-journals through the networks.

Conclusion: It is clear from the review literature that many surveys and studies have been conducted from the year 1996 onwards. Most of them are related to print and e-journals in the faculties all over the world. In India, no study has been done to measure usage of journals in Social Science Faculty, AMU, Aligarh. It is also found that the literature pertaining to journals in Social Science Faculties is not available adequately.

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CHAPTER-4

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER-4

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with methodology that is used in the study has been discussed under the following headings:

- Selection of the problem
- Methodology
- Tools used for study
- Variables Taken
- Sample Population
- Scope of the study
- Data Collection Procedure
- Data Analysis Method

SELECTION OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of the present study is entitled “Use of Journals by the research scholars & Faculty Members of Faculty of Social Science , AMU, Aligarh: A study”. This problem deals with the use of journals by the research scholars and faculty members of faculty of social science AMU, Aligarh.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology has its own importance in scientific investigation because objectivity in any research investigation can not be obtained unless it is carried out in a very systematic and planned manner. Scientific investigation involves careful and proper adoption of research design use of standardized tools and tests identifying adequate sample

by using appropriate sampling technique. Some procedures for collecting data and after careful tabulation, the use of appropriate statistical technique for analyzing the data.

TOOLS USED FOR STUDY

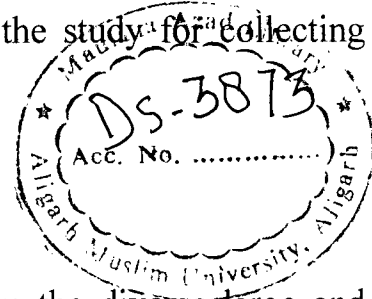
Questionnaire was used as the tool for the study for collecting data.

- Questionnaire Method:

Questionnaire is a tool to collect the data from the diverse large and widely scattered groups. This method of data collection is quite popular. In this study the investigator has prepared one question which consists of questions printed in a definite order. Questionnaire were administered persons concerned with a request to answer the question and return the questionnaire. The respondent has to answer the question on his own.

Observation Method:

Observation is a well established techniques for collection of data. It is method of acquiring knowledge about the world around us. The observation method is normally employed in measuring, testing, characterizing human behavior. In this study the observation method, the information is sought by way of investigators own direct observation, without the knowledge of the respondents.



VARIABLE TAKEN

In order to collect and get the meaningful conclusion the following variables are analyzed in detail.

- Research Scholars
- Faculty Members

Research Scholars: A series of investigators concerned with different problems, with different aspect of a problem. Here it includes those who registered for Ph.D. in various departments of Social Science Faculty in AMU, Aligarh.

Faculty Members: The group of people who teaches in the various departments of Social Science Faculty of a University. In this study it includes the teachers of various departments of Social Science Faculty in AMU, Aligarh.

SAMPLING

Data originally collected for an investigation are known as primary data. Such data are original in character. The primary data may be collected by following either census method or the sampling method.

Under the census method data are collected from each and every unit of the universe. The universe may be person, household, shop, field, factory, university and like.

SAMPLE POPULATION

It is not feasible to collect large quantities of data having each and every research scholars and faculty members in the Faculty of Social Science. Therefore samples were selected by using stratified sampling method (having research scholars and faulty members). Under stratified sampling, random sample technique was adopted.

The present study was conducted on a sample of research scholars and faculty members in Faculty of Social Science, AMU, Aligarh.

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

A total number of 70 questionnaires were distributed to the research scholars of Faculty of Social Science out of which 60 questionnaires were responded and got back. The investigator selected only 55 questionnaires for the analysis of data as 5 questionnaires were rejected because of incomplete response from the respondents.

A total number of 35 questionnaires were distributed to the Faculty Members of Faculty of Social Science. Out of which 30 faculty members were responded and got back. The investigator selected only 27 questionnaires for the analysis of data because of incomplete response from the eight respondents.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the present is only concerned to the research scholars and faculty members of faculty of social science in AMU, Aligarh and use of journals by them in their research work.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Investigator visited Faculty of Social Science AMU, Aligarh and approached the research scholars and faculty members to collect necessary data. Questionnaire was distributed to the researchers and faculty members and filled questionnaire were collected either on the spot or after some time.

DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

The collected data were systematically analyzed after different operations like editing, classification, coding etc. and interpreted on the basis of a objective format. Delegation about the analysis of data are tabulated and presented. Based on analysis on data, findings and some suggestions have been given in the following chapters.

CHAPTER-5
DATA ANALYSIS
&
INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER-5

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The problem for the present study is “Use of Journals by the Research Scholars and Faculty Members of Faculty of Social Science, AMU, Aligarh: A study.” The collected data was organized and tabulated by using tables and percentages. The purpose of data is to reduce data to intelligible and interpretable form so that the relations of research problems can be studied and tested.

For the purpose of collecting the data relevant for the present study, a comprehensive questionnaire has been designed and distributed among the research scholars and faculty members of faculty of social science in Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. The questionnaire was designed after a thorough consideration of present usage of journals in order to find out its content and to remove unnecessary questions.

A total of 70 questionnaires were distributed among the research scholars and a total 40 questionnaires among the faculty members of Faculty of Social Science, AMU, Aligarh. Out of 70 research scholars only 55 questionnaires and a total of 27 questionnaires out of 40 faculty members filled and received back. Analysis and Interpretation of each question has been given in this chapter in detail.

1. Usage of Journals

Table-1: Journals usage by Research Scholars and Faculty Members

Category	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Yes	51	92.72	25	92.59
No	4	7.28	2	7.41
Total	55	100	27	100

The above table shows that most of the research scholars and faculty members of Faculty of Social Science use journals for their research purpose. 92.72% research scholars and 92.59% faculty members use journals and 7.28% research scholars and 7.41% faculty members don't use any of the journals.

2. Types of Journals

Table-2: Types of Journals being used

Types of journals	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Printed Journals	16	29.09	6	22.22
E-Journals	34	61.82	16	59.25
Both	5	9.09	5	18.53
Total	55	100	27	100

An effort has been made to find out the usage of different type of journals.

Fig. 1: Usage of Journals

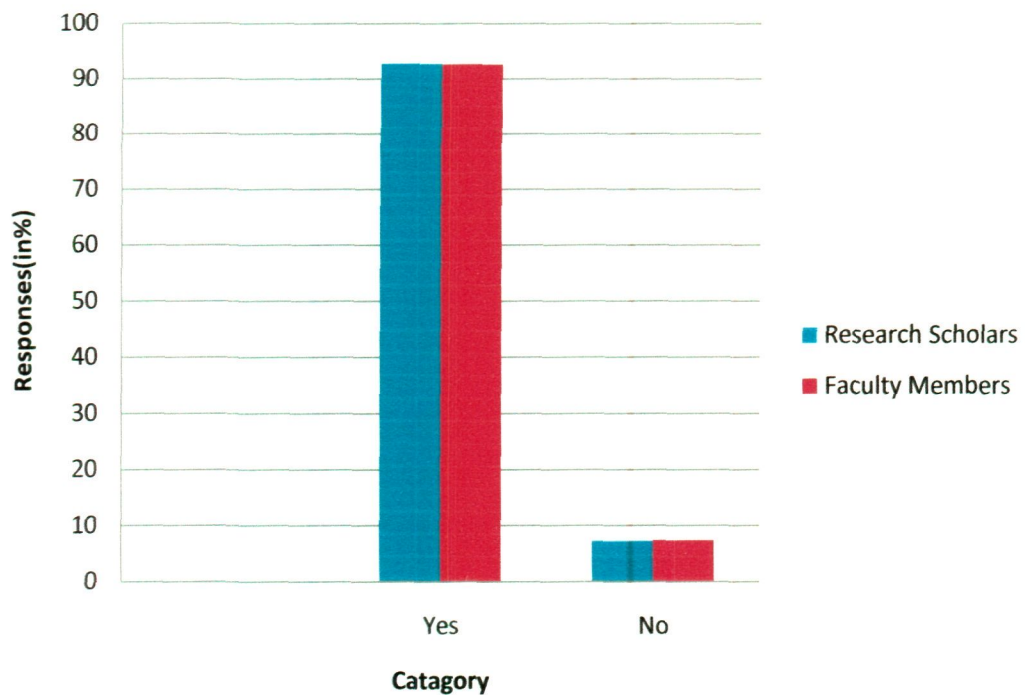
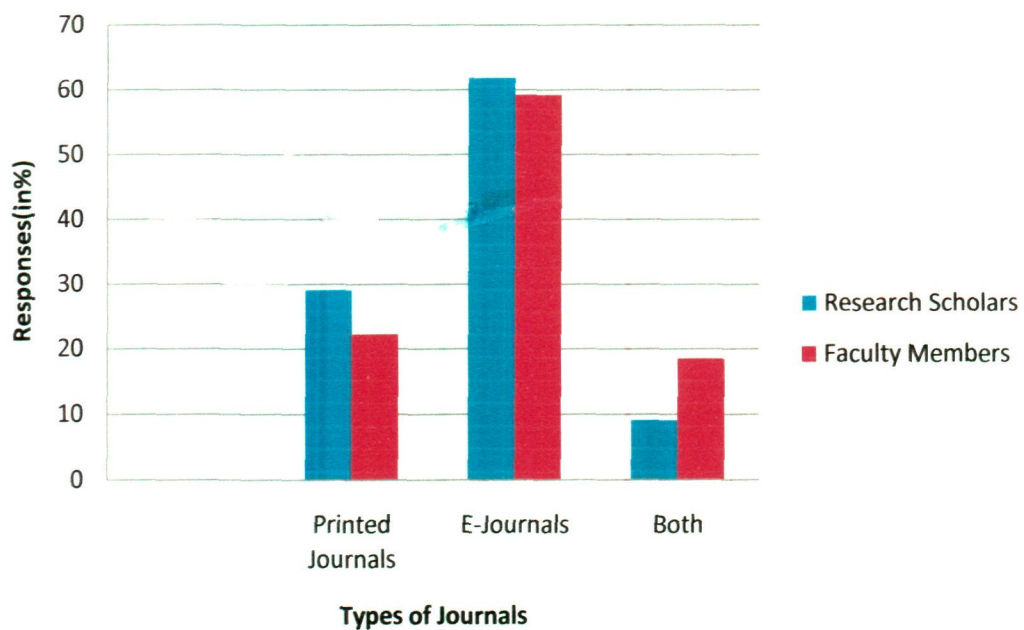


Fig. 2: Types of Journals



Respondent have been given three options like printed journals, e-journals and both type of journals. The above table shows that 61.81% research scholars use E-journals whereas 29.09% prefer printed journals and 9.09% are such who prefer both types of journals. On the other hand 59.25% faculty members use electronic journals, 22.22% printed journals whereas 18.51% prefer both types of journals.

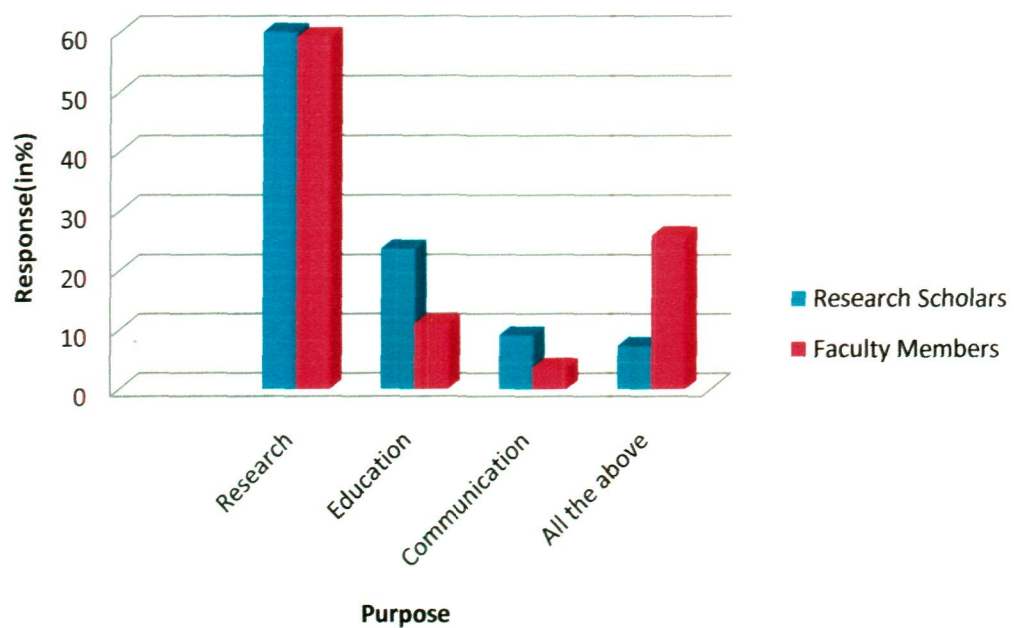
3. Purpose of Using Journals

Table-3: Purpose of Using Journals by Research Scholars and Faculty Members

Purpose	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Research	33	60.00	16	59.25
Education	13	23.64	3	11.13
Communication	5	9.09	1	3.70
All the above	4	7.27	7	25.92
Total	55	100	27	100

This question was to find out the purpose of using the journals by research scholars and faculty members. The data in the above table shows that 60% research scholars use journals for research purpose, 23.64% for Education, 9.09% for Communication and 7.27% are such who use for all the above three purpose. Similarly, 59.25% faculty members use journals for research purpose, for Education 11.13%, for Communication 3.70% and 25.92% are such who use for all the above three purpose.

Fig. 3: Purpose of using journals



4. Frequency of Using Journals

Table-4: Periodicity of Usages of Journals

Frequency	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Daily	18	32.75	2	7.40
Twice or thrice in a week	28	50.90	14	51.85
Fortnightly	6	10.90	6	22.22
Monthly	3	5.45	5	18.53
Total	55	100	27	100

The above table shows that most of research scholars using journals twice or thrice in a week 50.90% research scholars use journals twice or thrice in a week whereas 32.75% research scholars use on daily basis. 10.90% use fortnightly and only 5.45% use monthly. Similarly, more than half 51.85% faculty members use journals twice or thrice in a week, 22.22% fortnightly, 18.53% monthly and only 7.40% use daily.

5. Place of Using Printed Journals

Table-5: Place of Accessing Journals

Place	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Seminar Library	24	43.63	15	55.55
University Library	26	47.28	7	25.92
Other	5	9.09	5	18.53
Total	55	100	27	100

Fig. 4: Frequency of using Journals

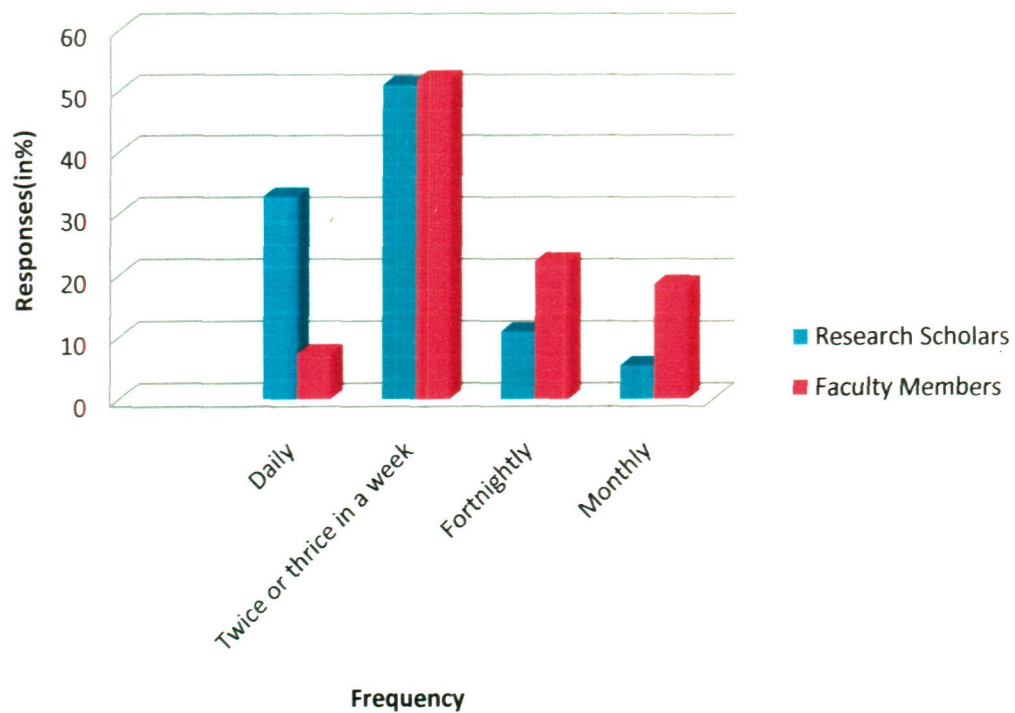
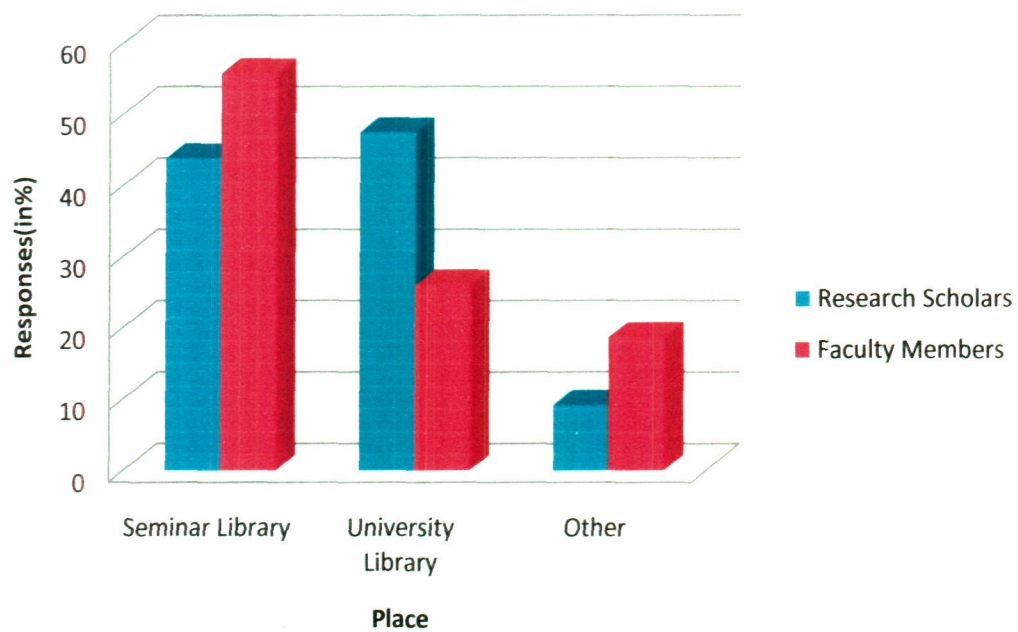


Fig. 5: Place of using printed Journals



The above table depicts that 24 out of 55 research scholars and 15 out of 27 faculty members use printed journals from seminar library. 26 research scholars out of 55 and 7 faculty members use journals from university library. 47.28% research scholars use printed journals in the University Library while 43.63% use in Seminar Library. Only 9.09% Research scholars and 18.53% faculty members are using others. Likewise, 55.55% faculty members use journals in Seminar Library, 25.92% in University Library and 18.51% in other places.

6. Awareness about e-journals

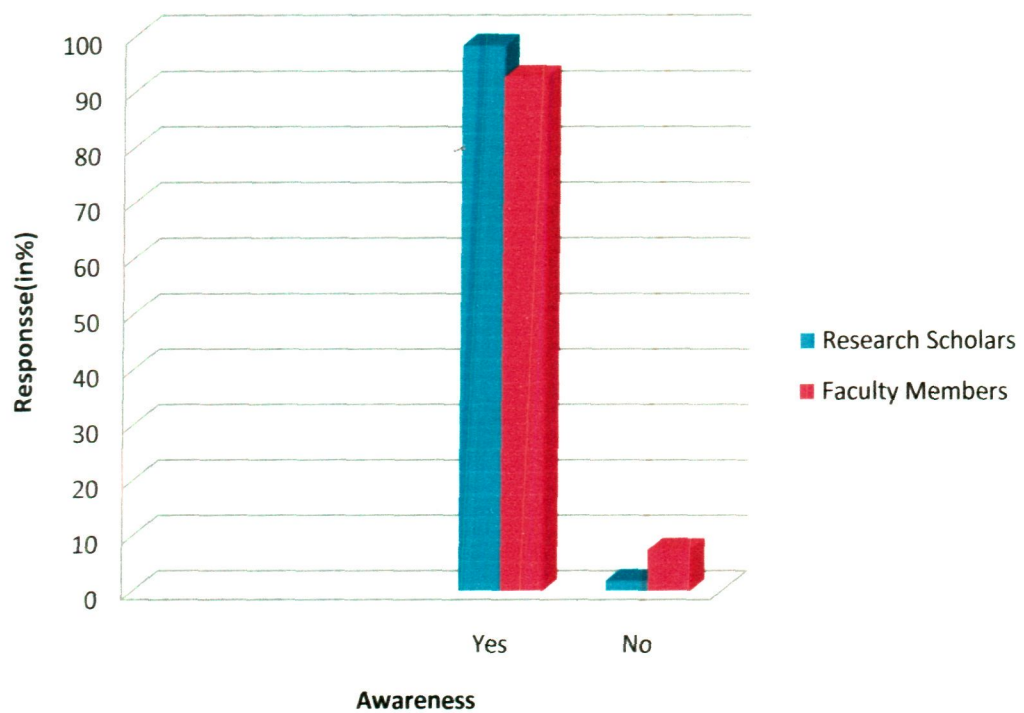
Table-6: e-Journals Awareness

Awareness	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Yes	54	98.18	25	92.59
No	1	1.82	2	7.41
Total	55	100	27	100

Question was incorporated to find out the awareness of research scholars and faculty members about e-journals in the questionnaire. It was found that

98.18% research scholars are aware of E-journals while 1.82% respondents are not aware. Similarly, 92.59% faculty members are aware of E-journals whereas 7.41% are not aware.

Fig. 6: Awareness of E-journals



7. Place of Using E-journals

Table-7: Place of accessioning e-journals

Place	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Departmental Lab	32	58.18	2	7.40
Computer Lab	5	9.09	1	3.70
University Library	16	29.09	4	14.83
Personal computer	2	3.64	20	74.07
Total	55	100	27	100

The above table shows that the majority of the research scholars i.e. 58.18% use journals in Departmental Lab whereas 29.09% use in University Library. 9.09% research scholars use computer lab facility in the campus for accessing e-journals. Only 3.64% use their personal computer for using e-journals. 74.07% faculty members prefer reading the E-journals on their personal computers whereas 14.83% in University Library, 7.40% in Departmental Lab and only 3.70% in computer centre.

8. Method of Reading E-journals

Table-8: Reading Methods of e-journals by Research Scholars and Faculty Members

Method	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Read on Monitor	38	69.09	21	77.77
Read print out	11	20.00	4	14.81
Both	6	10.91	2	7.42
Total	55	100	27	100

Fig. 7: Place of using E-journals

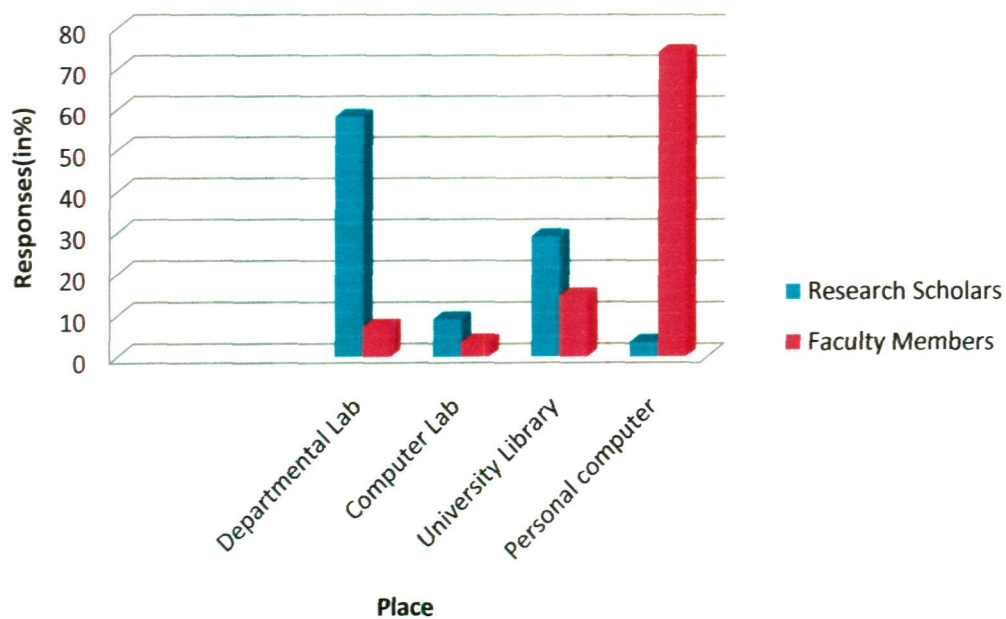
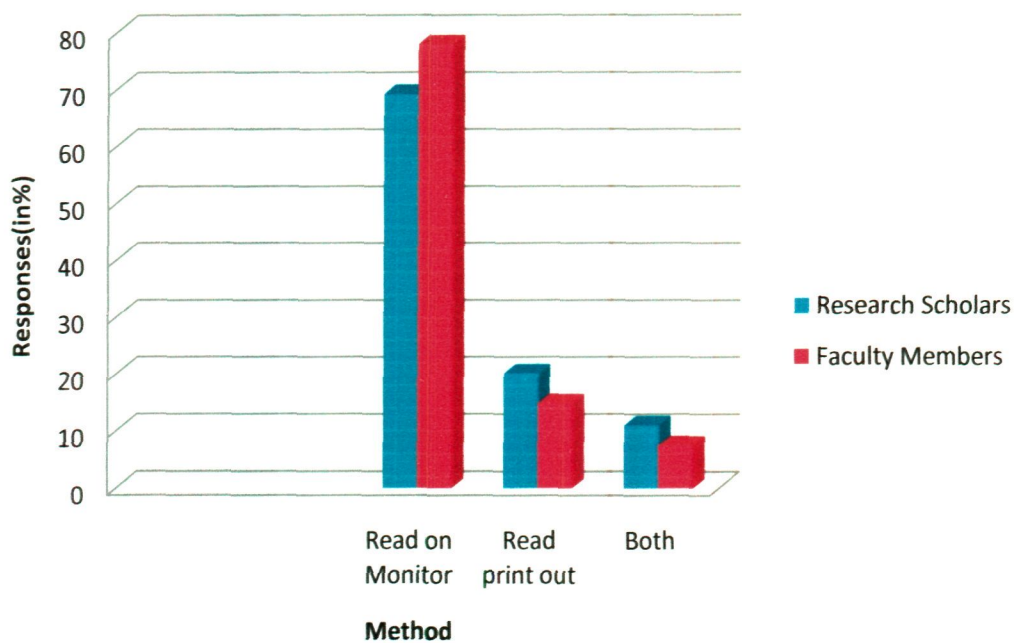


Fig. 8: Method of reading E-journals



The above table depicts that the majority of the research scholars 69.09% read the E-journals on monitor whereas 20% researchers read taking print out. Similarly, a large number of faculty members (77.77%) read the E-journals on monitor and 14.81% read through print out. Only 10.90% research scholars and 7.42% faculty members read both on monitor and taking print out.

9. Awareness about UGC e-journals Consortium

Table-9: Awareness about UGC e-journals Consortium

Awareness	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Yes	41	74.54	19	70.37
No	14	25.46	8	29.63
Total	55	100	27	100

Question was incorporated to find out the awareness of research scholars and faculty members about UGC e-journals consortium in the questionnaire. It was found that a big majority of the research scholars 74.54% are aware of UGC e-journal consortium while 25.46% still are not aware. Similarly, 70.37% of the faculty members are aware of UGC e-journal consortium whereas 29.63% are unaware.

10. Use of e-journal Consortium

Table-10: e-journals Consortium Used by Research Scholars and Faculty Members

Use	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
UGC-INFONET	32	58.18	14	51.81
INDEST	13	23.63	5	18.51
FORSA	7	12.72	6	22.22
Other	3	5.47	2	7.46
Total	55	100	27	100

Fig. 9: Awareness about UGC E-journal consortia

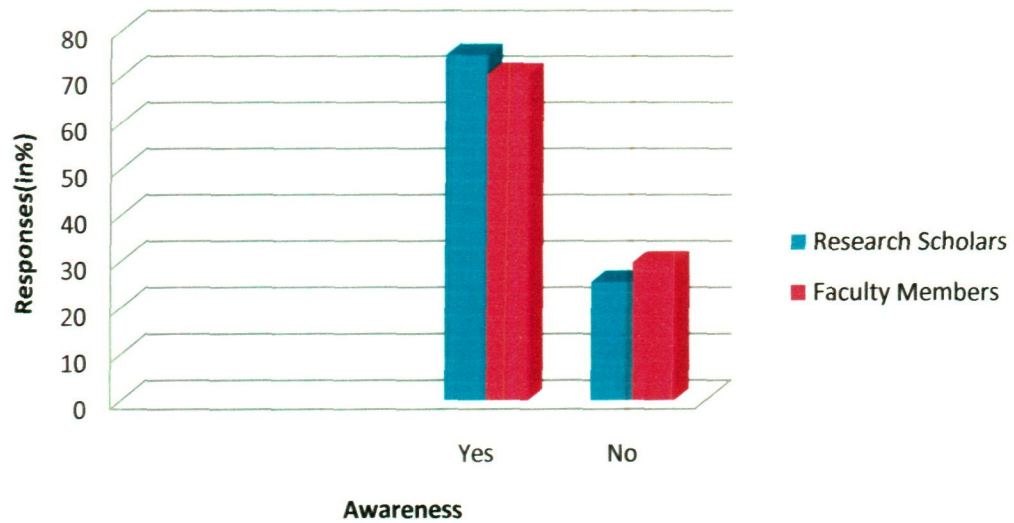
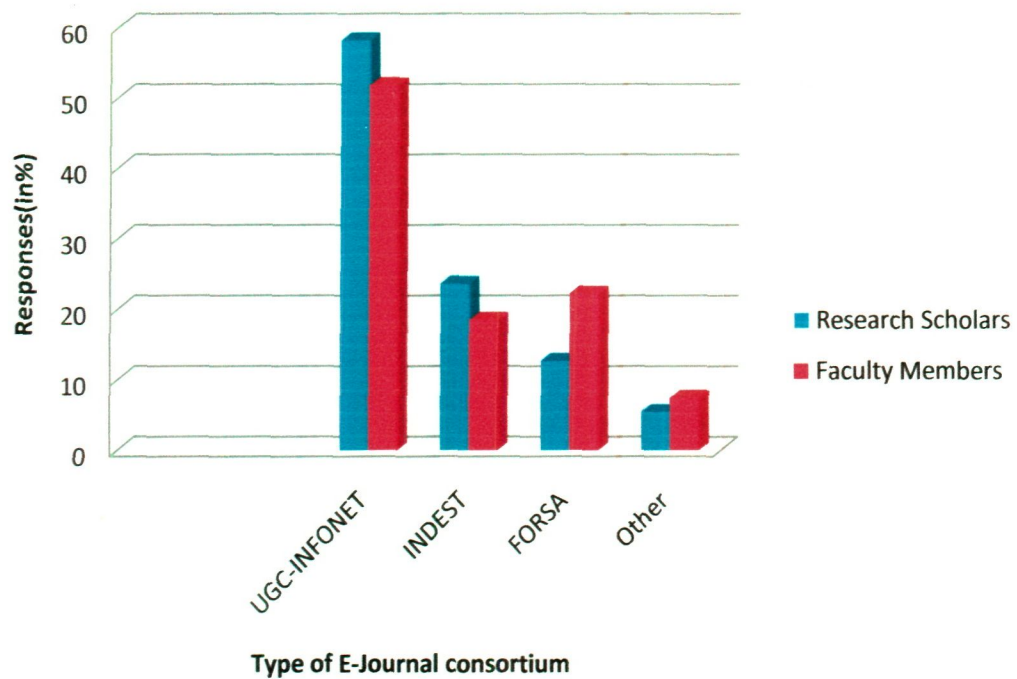


Fig. 10: Use of E-journal Consortium



The effort has been made to find out the usage of different types of e-journal consortium. Respondents have been given four options like UGC-INFONET, INDEST, FORSA and other type of journals. The data in the table discloses that 58.18% researchers respondents are using UGC-INFONET e-journal consortium, 23.63% INDEST, 12.72% FORSA and 5.47% are such who use other consortium. Similarly, 51.81% faculty members respondents use UGC-INFONET e-journal consortium, INDEST 18.51%, FORSA 22.22% and 7.46% prefer other consortium.

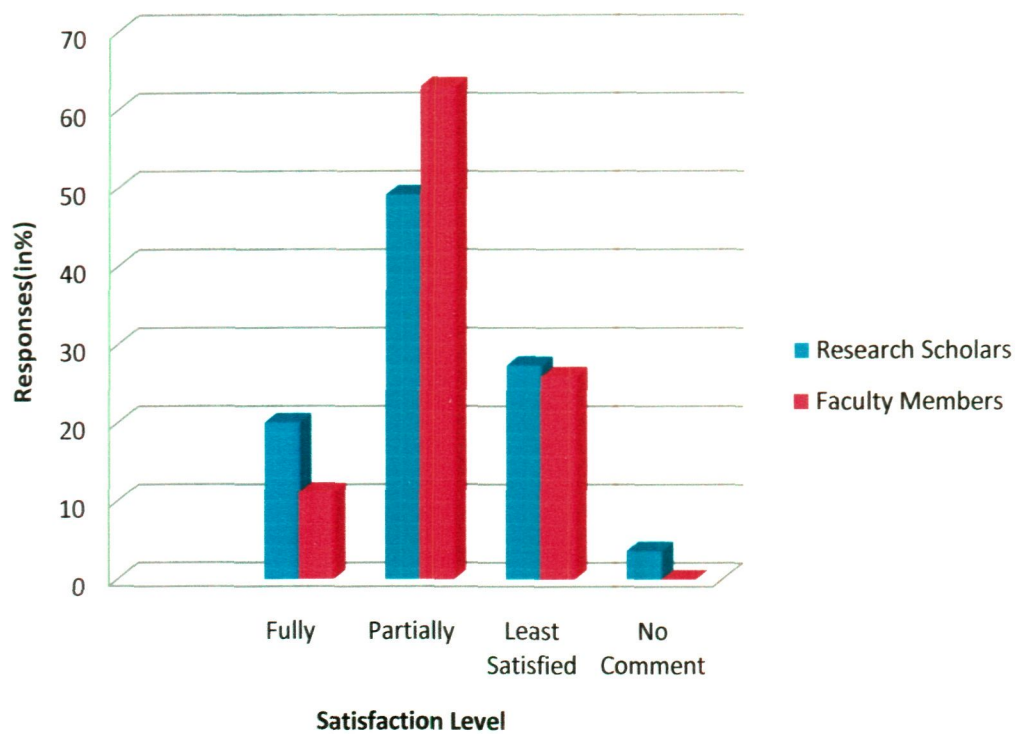
11. Satisfaction Level of Respondents with e-journals Facilities

Table-11: Satisfaction level of Research Scholars and Faculty Members with-journals Facilities

Satisfaction Level	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Fully	11	20.00	3	11.11
Partially	27	49.09	17	62.96
Least Satisfied	15	27.27	7	25.93
No Comment	2	3.64	0	0.00
Total	55	100	27	100

This question was to find out the satisfaction level of respondents with e-journals facilities. The data in the above table depicts that 49.09% research scholars are partially satisfied, 27.27% least satisfied and 20% are fully satisfied with E-journals facilities. Only 3.64% researchers made no comment on it. Similarly, 62.96% faculty members are partially satisfied, 25.93 % least satisfied and only 11.11% are fully satisfied with E-journals facilities.

Fig.11: Satisfaction level of Respondents with E-journal facilities



12. Advantages of e-journals over Printed Journals

Table-12: Advantages of e-journals over Printed Journals

Advantages	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Easily Accessible	16	29.09	3	11.11
Speed	3	5.45	2	7.40
No time consumable	7	12.73	1	3.70
All the above	29	52.73	21	77.79
Total	55	100	27	100

A conscious effort has been taken to find out the benefits of e-journals over printed journals. Four options were given to the respondents like easily accessible, accessible, speed, No time consumable and all the above. The above data shows that 29.09% research scholars consider E-journals easily accessible, 12.73% no time consumable and 5.45% speed as the advantages of E-journals. Majority of the researchers 52.73% think all the above three as the advantages of E-journals. Similarly, 11.11% faculty members think E-journals easily accessible, 7.40% speed, 3.70% No time consumable as the advantages of E-journals. Majority of the faculty members 77.77% consider all the above three as the advantages of E-journals.

13. Awareness about Open Access Journals

Table-13: Open source Journals Awareness

Awareness	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Yes	34	61.82	17	62.96
No	21	38.18	10	37.04
Total	55	100	27	100

Fig. 12: Advantage of E-journals over printed journals

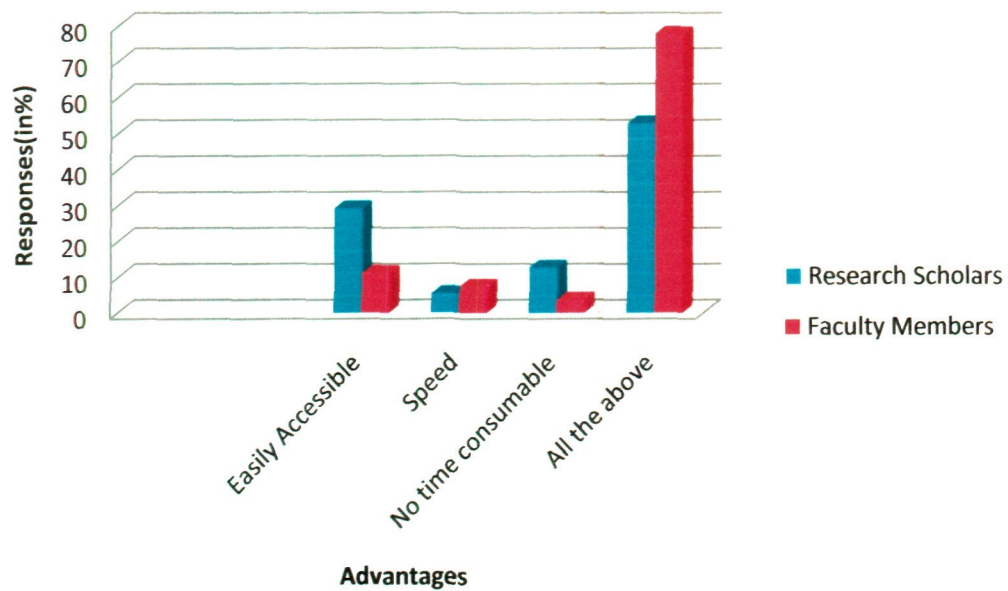
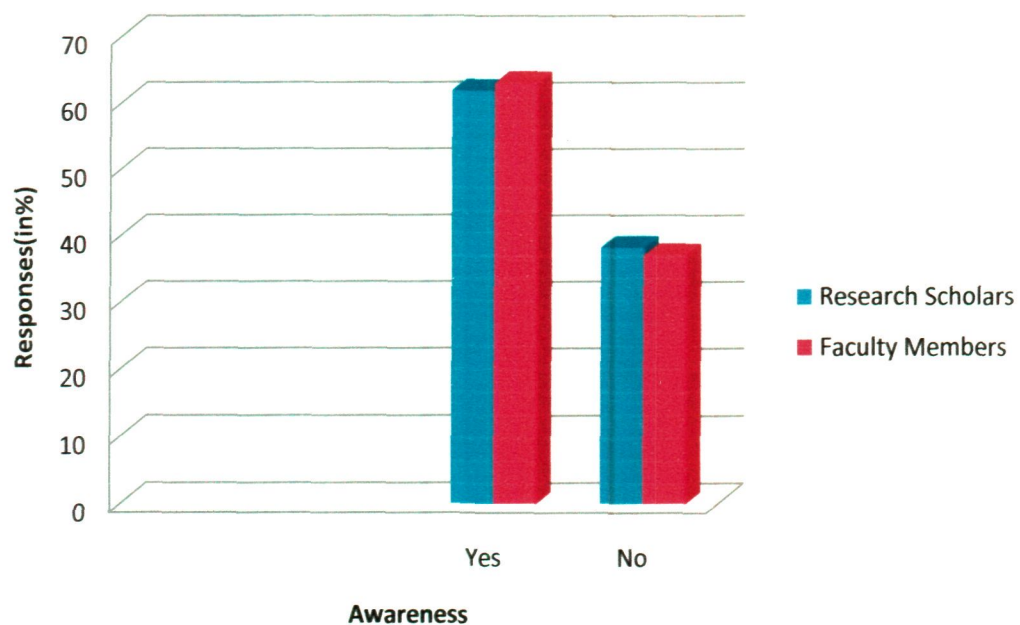


Fig. 13: Awareness about open source source journal



Open Access journals are being used widely by the Research scholars and Faculty Members. This question was to find out Awareness about the open access Journals. The above table shows that good number of the research scholars and faculty members are aware about open source journals. 61.81% research scholars and 62.96% faculty members are aware about open source journals. While 38.18% research scholars and 37.04% faculty members are not aware about open source journals.

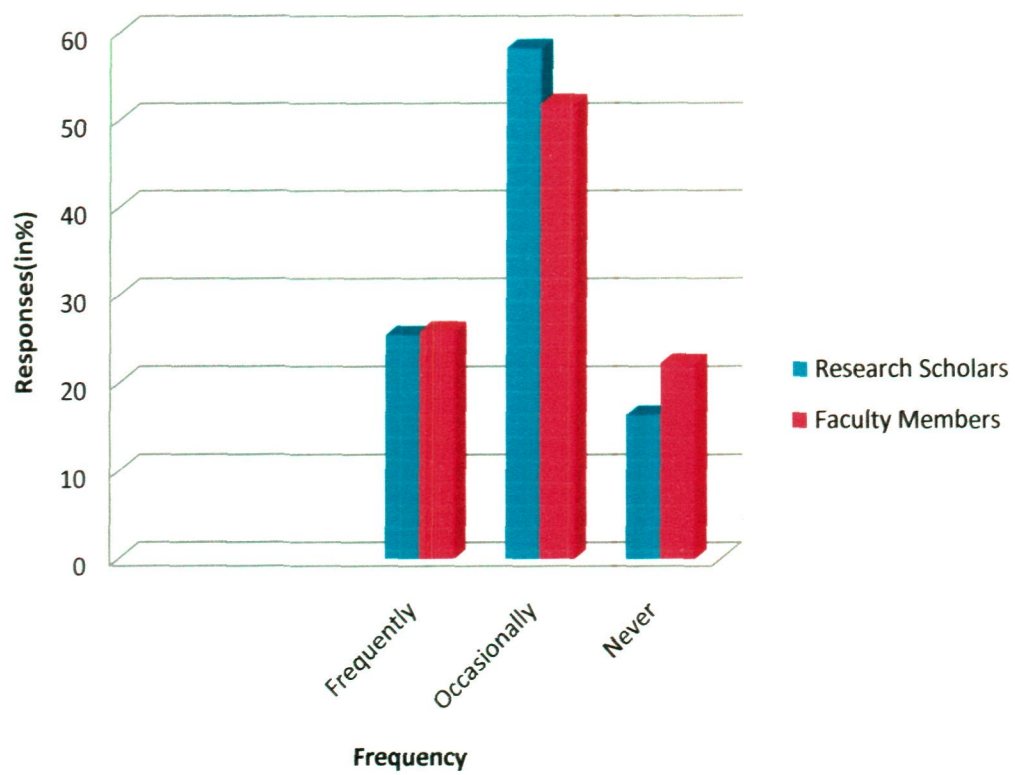
14. Frequency of consulting Open Access Journals

Table-14: Open Access journals usage Frequency

Frequency	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Frequently	14	25.45	7	25.92
Occasionally	32	58.18	14	51.85
Never	9	16.37	6	22.23
Total	55	100	27	100

In this part of the Questionnaire respondents have been asked to provide the frequency of open access journals. Three options were give to express the frequency like Frequently, Occasionally and Never. The analysis reveals that 58.18% research scholars and 51.85% faculty members consult open source journals occasionally, 25.45% research scholars and 25.92% faculty members are consulting open source journals frequently whereas a minimum number of 16.37 research scholars and 22.23% faculty members never consult open source journals.

Fig. 14: Frequency of consulting open source Journals



15. Use of Secondary Journals**Table-15: Secondary Journal Usage**

Use	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Yes	29	52.74	17	62.97
No	26	47.26	10	37.03
Total	55	100	27	100

An effort has been made to find out the usage of secondary journals among the research scholars and faculty members of social science faculty. It has been found from this table, 62.97% faculty members and 52.74% are using secondary journals whereas 47.26% research scholars and 37.03% do not use secondary journals.

16. Utilization of Journals content**Table-16: Journals content usage for the academic purpose**

Journal Content	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Complete	12	21.81	4	14.81
Most	31	56.36	16	59.25
A Little	8	14.54	5	18.51
None	4	7.29	2	7.43
Total	55	100	27	100

This was to find out the usage of the content of the journals for the academic needs of Research scholars and Faculty Members. The analyzed data from the above table discloses that 56.36% research scholars include journals content mostly, 21.81% completely and

Fig. 15: Use of secondary journals

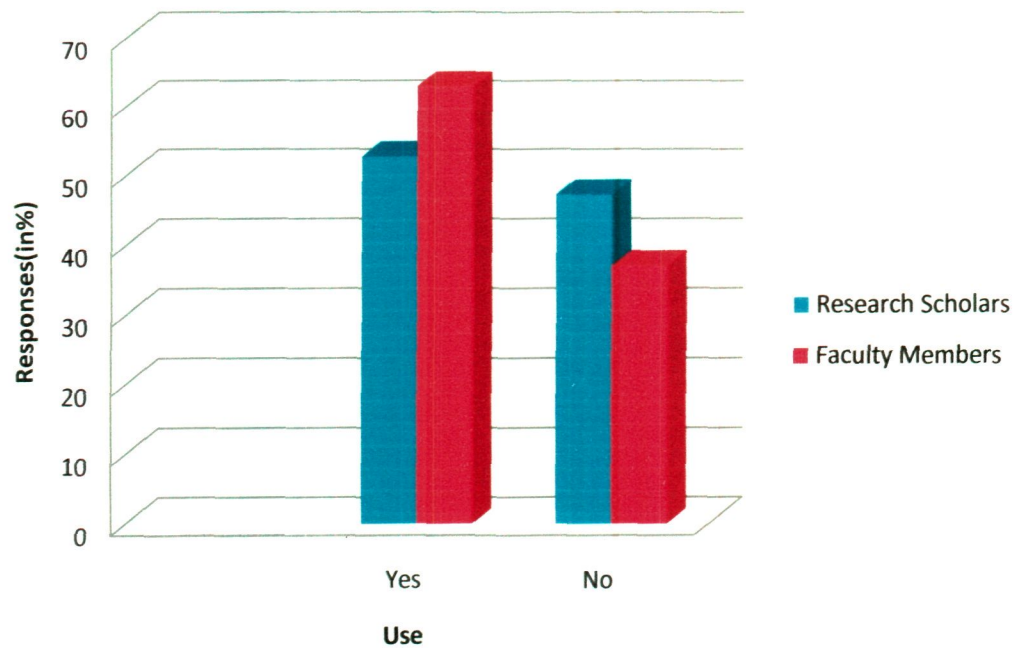
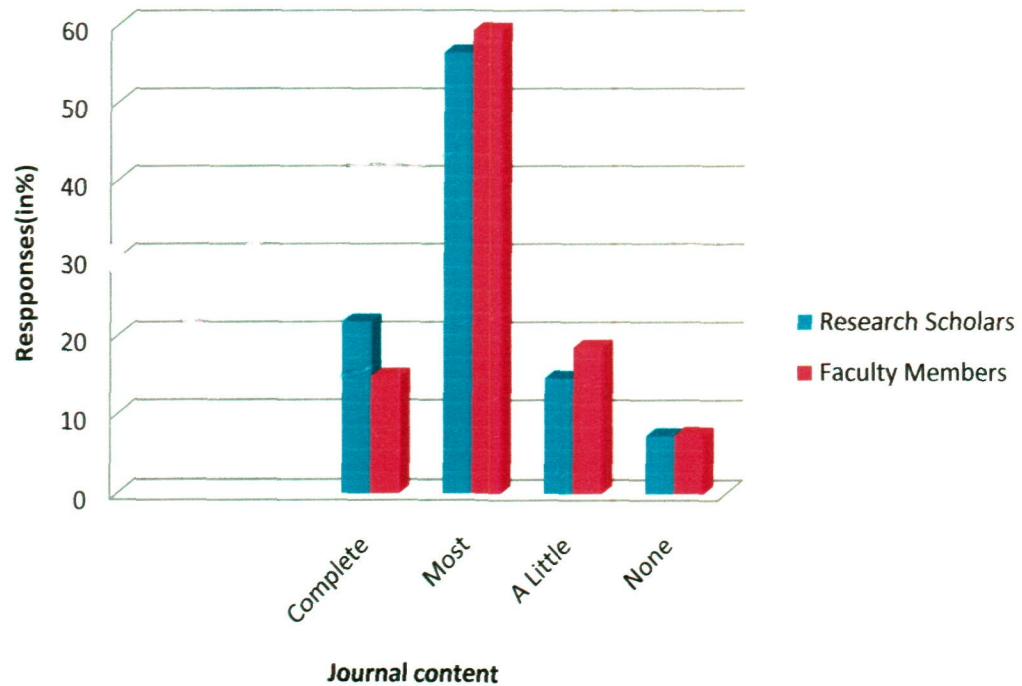


Fig. 16: Journals content



14.54% a little. Only 7.29% do not include content of journals in their research work. Likewise, 59.25% faculty members include journals content mostly, 18.51% include a little and 14.81% faculty members do not include journals content in their teaching work.

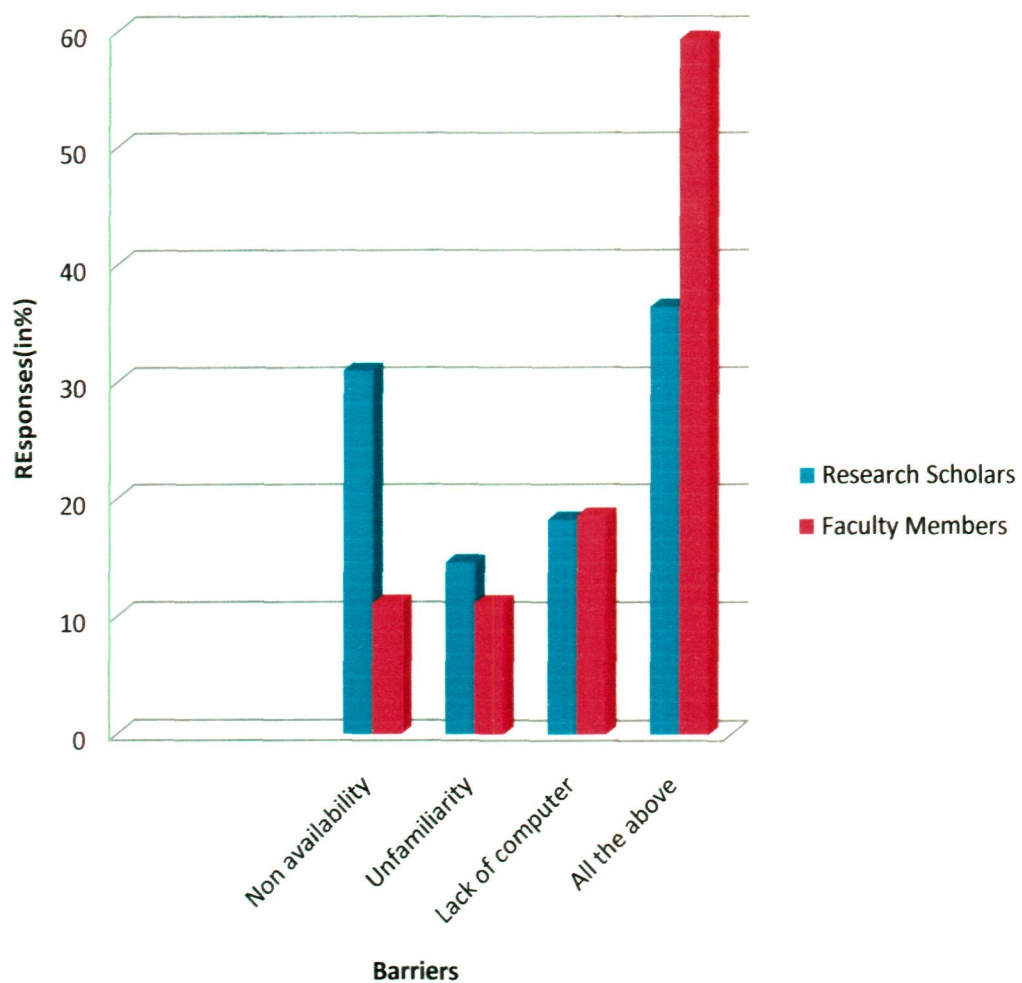
17. Barriers in Using E-journals

Table-17: Obstacles in the usage of e- journals

Barriers	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Non availability	17	30.92	3	11.13
Unfamiliarity	8	14.54	3	11.11
Lack of computer	10	18.18	5	18.51
All the above	20	36.36	16	59.25
Total	55	100	27	100

The above table clearly shows that 30.92% research scholars say that non availability of E-journals is the main barrier, 18.18% consider lack of computer and 14.54% think unfamiliarity as the barriers. 36.36% research scholars are such who think all the above three non-availability, lack of computer and unfamiliarity as the barriers while using E-journals. Similarly, 18.51% faculty members say lack of computer as the barrier, 11.11% unfamiliarity and again 11.11% think non-availability as the barrier in using the E-journals. The majority of the faculty members 59.25% face all the above three barriers while using E-journals.

Fig. 17: Barriers in using E-journals



18. Barriers in Using Printed journals**Table-18**

Barriers	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Non availability	13	23.63	4	14.81
Unfamiliarity	6	10.93	2	7.43
Lack of relevant journals	23	41.81	5	18.51
All the above	13	23.63	16	59.25
Total	55	100	27	100

The above table shows that 41.81% researchers feel lack of relevant journals as the barrier in using printed journals, 23.63% think non availability and 10.93% consider unfamiliarity as barriers. 23.63% research scholars are such who face all the above barriers in using the journals. Similarly, 18.51% faculty members are facing the problem of lack of relevant journals when using the journals. 14.81% face non-availability. 7.43% face unfamiliarity as the barriers while using journals. The majority of the faculty members 59.25% consider all the above barriers while using journals.

19. Rate of Information through Journals**Table-19: Relevancy of Journals Information for the needs of Academics needs of Research Scholar and Faculty Members**

Rate of Information	Research Scholars	Percentage	Faculty Members	Percentage
Most helpful	12	21.81	9	33.55
Helpful	36	65.45	15	55.55
Not helpful	4	7.27	2	7.40
Other	3	5.47	1	3.70
Total	55	100	27	100

Fig. 18: Barriers in using printed Journals

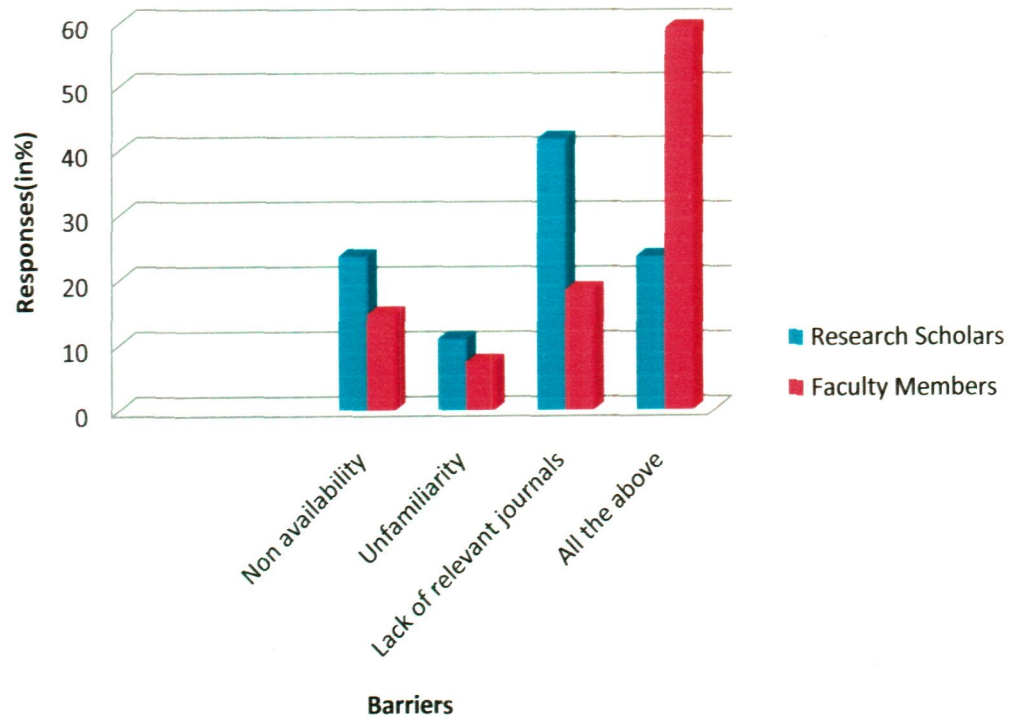
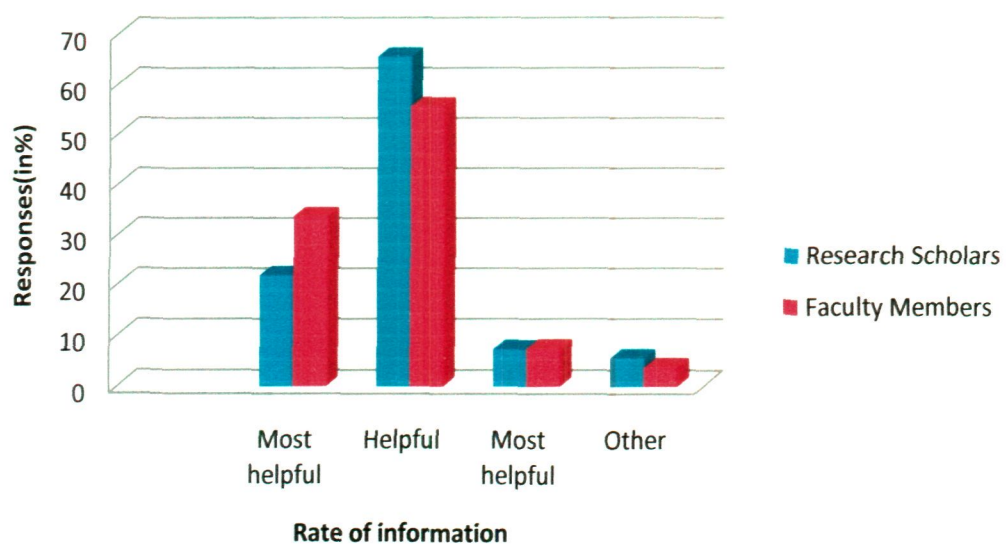


Fig. 19: Rate of information through Journals



Effort has been made to find out the helpfulness of journals content for the academic needs of Research Scholars and Faculty Members. The above table shows that 65.45% research scholars find information through journals helpful, 21.81% research scholars find information % most helpful whereas 7.27% find information not helpful and 5.47% research scholars are of other category. On the other hand 33.35% faculty members find information through journals most helpful and 55.55% faculty members find information helpful, while 7.40% find information not helpful and 3.70% are of other category.

CHAPTER-6

**CONCLUSION,
FINDINGS
&
SUGGESTIONS**

CHAPTER-6

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

1. INTRODUCTION:

The present study is sought to examine “Use of Journals by the Research Scholars and Faculty Members of Faculty of Social Science AMU, Aligarh: A Survey.” A comprehensive questionnaire has been prepared to test and examine by hypotheses drafted for the presents study. This questionnaire was administered among 70 research scholars and 40 faculty members of Faculty of Social Science in Aligarh Muslim University. Analysis of the response received from the Research Scholars and Faculty Members has been given in Chapter – 5. Most of the objectives were met satisfactory. The study reveals that all the research scholars and faculty members are using journals in the faculty of Social Science.

From this study the investigator has been able to find out that majority of the research scholars and faculty members use printed and e-journals both. All most all the research scholars and faculty members are aware of e-journals. Some of the researchers and faculty members are facing problem because of lack of journals. Most of the research scholars and faculty members are not satisfied with printed and e-journals available related to their subjects. However it is common feeling that e-journals will not replace the traditional printed format but rather complement it as a new medium of communication.

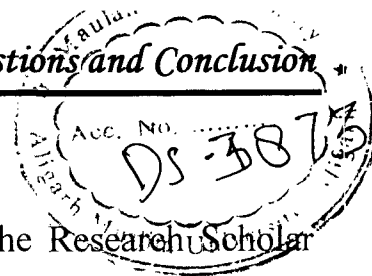
2. FINDINGS:

1. The present study proves that majority of Research Scholars and Faculty Members are using journals for the academic purpose (92.72%) research scholars and 92.59% faculty members are using journals in the Faculty of Social Science.
2. Majority of the Research Scholars and Faculty Members use e-journals rather than printed journals. It has been observe from the analysis of the study that most of the Research Scholars (61.81%) and most of the Faculty Members (59.25%) use e-journals.
3. There are different types of use of journals to Research Scholars and Faculty Members. This study brings out the fact that majority of Research Scholars and Faculty Members use journals for Research followed by education and communication purpose. The study reveals that majority of the Research Scholars (60%) and most of the Faculty Members (59.25%) use journals for research work in the faculty of Social Science.
4. Majority of the Research Scholars and Faculty Members use journals twice or thrice in a week. The present study clearly shows the frequency of using journals in which (50.90%) research scholars and (51.85%) faculty members use journals twice or thrice in a week.
5. Printed journals can be accessed from different sources in the campus like University Library, Seminar Library, etc. Majority of the Research Scholars access printed journal from University Library and majority of the Faculty Members access from seminar library.

6. Electronic journal is a wide range of information source like printed journals. All most all Research Scholars and Faculty Members are aware about e-journals.
7. It is found from the study that a large number of research scholars (58.18%) access e-journals from their departmental lab whereas majority of the faculty members (74.07%) access e-journals from their personal computers.
8. Only few Research Scholars and Faculty Members like to take print out of the article and read instead of reading on monitor. The analysis from the study reveals that a big majority of the research scholars (69.09%) and faculty members (77.77%) read e-journals on monitor.
9. The survey shows that the majority of the research scholars (74.54%) and faculty members (70.37%) are aware about UGC e-journal consortium.
10. Analysis of the data indicates that majority of the research scholars (58.18%) and the faculty members (51.85%) use UGC-INFONET e-journal consortium.
11. Research Scholar and Faculty Members of Social Science faculty are not fully satisfied with the e-journal facilities available in the campus. Nearly half (49.09%) research scholars and more than half (62.96%) faculty members are partially satisfied with e-journals facilities provided by the university.
12. Research Scholar and Faculty Members clearly discloses that e-journal collection is easily accessible and less time consumable comparing to printed journals. Majority of Research Scholars (52.72%) and Faculty Members (77.77%) feel that e-journals are easily accessibility and time saving over printed journals.

13. The study highlights that majority of the research scholars (61.81%) and faculty members (62.96%) are aware about open access journals.
14. It is shown from the survey that majority of the research scholars (58.18%) and faculty members (51.85%) consult open access journals occasionally.
15. The analysis of data shows that most of the research scholars (52.72%) and (62.96%) faculty members are using secondary journals.
16. It is shown from the survey that majority of research scholars (56.36%) and faculty members (59.25%) use most of the contents of journals for their research and teaching work respectively.
17. The present study clearly states that majority of the research scholars (36.36%) and faculty members (59.25%) faced problems of non-availability, unfamiliarity and lack of computer in using e-journals.
18. The study proves that nearly half of research scholars faced problem of lack of relevant journals while majority of faculty members faced non-availability, unfamiliarity and lack of relevant journals in using printed journals.
19. Information gathered from journals was quiet helpful to the Research Scholars and Faculty Members for their research and teaching work respectively.

3. SUGGESTIONS:



Following suggestions were revived from the Research Scholar and Faculty Members during the data collection for the present study.

1. E-journals facility should be provided efficiently and effectively in all the departmental lab of the faculty of Social Science.
2. Printed journals should be made available related to their subjects.
3. The Faculty should start bulletin board services to inform the research scholars and faculty members arrival of latest issue of journals.
4. All the departmental lab of the faculty should provide printing facilities of e-journals resources free or at nominal charges.
5. The Faculty and Library should organize regular workshops and orientation programmes to enhance the usage of both printed and electronic journals.
6. For the proper exploitation of the journals facilities, library should appoint adequate number of well trained staff in the e-journal section.
7. More journals of both printed and electronic should be subscribed for the specialized areas of department.
8. Proper feedback system should be introduced to know about various problems faced by the research scholars and faulty members and proper use of journals facilities.
9. User's studies should be conducted to know about information needs of users as well as problems they are facing while searching information through printed and electronic journals.
10. E-journals facility should be made available in the entire campus including hostel computer labs through campus network.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

The present study brings into light on several topics on which further research can be directed. Based on the findings of the present study the following recommendations have been made for further research.

1. The study found that Research Scholars and Faculty Members are partially satisfied with e-journals. facilities. Studies can be extended to find out the reason for this dissatisfaction.
2. The study can be extended to all other faculties of a university of India.
3. The study can also be conducted to find out use of e-resources in different faculties.
4. The study can be undertaken to understand use of e-resources by male and female in all the faculties.

5. TENABILITY OF HYPOTHESIS:

Tenability of Hypothesis can be checked in the light of above findings.

Hypothesis-1

Majority of the research scholars and faculty members are using journals in the faculty of Social Science AMU, Aligarh.

It is evident from the result of the study (table-1) that most of the research scholars and faculty members are using journals. They are mostly dependent on journals for quick, easy and relevant information.

So this hypothesis proved to be true.

Hypothesis-2

Most of the research scholars and Faculty Members are aware of e-journals

The finding reveals (table-6) that a high percentage of researchers and faculty members are aware of e-journals.

So this hypothesis becomes true.

Hypothesis-3

Most of the researchers and faculty members mostly use e-journals than printed journals.

The findings show (table-2) that a good number of researchers and faculty members use e-journals than printed journals.

So the hypothesis has been proved.

Hypothesis-4

Most of the research scholars and faculty members are aware of UGC-INFONET e-journal consortium.

The study shows that it is clear from the table-15 that majority of the research scholars and faculty members are aware of UGC-INFONET e-journal consortium.

So this hypothesis proved to be true.

Hypothesis-5

Most of the research scholars and faculty members in Faculty of Social Science are facing problems while accessing printed and e-journals.

The findings from the (table-17-18) show that most of the research scholars and faculty members of Social Science Faculty are facing problems when accessing printed and e-journals.

So the hypothesis becomes to be true.

6. CONCLUSION:

Journals are being widely used for the research and teaching purpose in all fields of education. The present study “Use of Journals by the Research Scholars and Faculty Members of Faculty of Social Science, AMU, Aligarh: A Survey” intends to find out the utilization of both printed and electronic journals by the Research Scholars and Faculty Members of Faculty of Social Science, AMU, Aligarh. It is a pleasant result to share that majority of Research Scholars and Faculty Members use printed and electronic journals and make use of the articles for their academic and research purpose. Most of the respondents were aware about different e-journal consortiums. However, Research Scholars and Faculty Members still are not fully satisfied with the facilities available in the university to access the journals

APPENDICES

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**DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE
AMU, ALIGARH**

Dear Sir/Friends,

I am conducting a study on **“Use of Journals by the Research Scholars & Faculty Members of Faculty of Social Science, AMU Aligarh: A Study.”** for the award of M.L.I.Sc. Degree from Aligarh Muslim University. My dissertation is under the supervision of **Dr. Naushad Ali P.M, Chairman, Department of Library & Information Science, A.M.U, Aligarh.**

I shall be very grateful, if you could kindly spare some time from your busy schedule and fill up the attached questionnaire. The information will be kept confidential.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Shadab Ahmad
Deptt. of Library & Information Science
AMU, Aligarh

QUESTIONNAIRE:

General Information

Name-----

Faculty-----

Department-----

Faculty Member----- () / Research Scholar----- ()

(1) Do you use journals?

(a) Yes ()

(b) No ()

(2) Which type of journals do you use mostly?

(a) Printed journal ()

(b) Electronic journal ()

(c) Both ()

(3) What is the purpose of using journals?

(a) Research ()

(b) Education ()

(c) Communication ()

(d) All the above ()

- (4) How often do you use journal facility?
(a) Daily ()
(b) Twice or thrice in a week ()
(c) Fortnightly ()
(d) Monthly ()
- (5) From where do you use printed journals?
(a) Seminar Library ()
(b) University Library ()
(c) Both ()
- (6) Are you aware of e-journals?
(a) Yes ()
(b) No ()
- (7) Where do you use e-journals?
(a) Departmental lab ()
(b) Computer centre ()
(c) University library ()
(d) Personal computer ()
- (8) How do you read e-journals?
(a) Read on monitor ()
(b) Read print out ()
(c) Both ()
- (9) Are you aware of UGC-INFONET e-journals consortium?
(a) Yes ()
(b) No ()
- (10) Which e-journals consortium do you use?
(a) UGC-INFONET ()
(b) INDEST ()
(c) FORSA ()
(d) J-GATE ()
- (11) Are you satisfied with e-journal facility provided in the University?
(a) Fully ()
(b) Partially ()
(c) Least satisfied ()
(d) No comment ()
- (12) According to you what are the advantages of e-journals over printed journals?
(a) Easy accessible ()
(b) Speed ()
(c) No time consumable ()
(d) All the above ()

(13) Are you aware about open access journals?

- (a) Yes ()
(b) No ()

(14) If yes, how often do you consult open access journals?

- (a) Frequently ()
(b) Occasionally ()
(c) Never ()

(15) Do you use secondary journals?

- (a) Yes ()
(b) No ()

(16) How much content of journals do you include in your research and teaching work?

- (a) Complete ()
(d) Most ()
(c) A little ()
(d) None ()

(17) What are the barriers in using e-journals?

- (a) Non availability ()
(b) Unfamiliarity to the journals ()
(c) Lack of computers ()
(d) All the above ()

(18) What are the barriers in using printed journals?

- (a) Non availability ()
(b) Unfamiliarity ()
(c) Lack of relevant journals ()
(d) All the above ()

(19) How do you rate the information access through journals?

- (a) Most helpful ()
(b) Helpful ()
(c) Not helpful ()
(d) Others ()

(20) Any suggestion -----

